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Gorbachev Meets With Kuybyshev Oblast Party Aktiv

PM101437 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Meeting With Party Aktiv of Kuybyshev Oblast]

[Text] A meeting took place 9 April between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the party aktiv of Kuybyshev Oblast.

Those assembled were addressed by M.S. Gorbachev.

PRAVDA Publishes Gorbachev Speech in Tolyatti

PM100805 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Apr 86 First Edition pp 1-3

["Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's Speech at a Meeting With Working People of Tolyatti City" — *PRAVDA* headline]

[Text] Dear comrades!

I am sincerely glad to meet with you. On behalf of the party Central Committee I cordially greet the workers of the Volga Automobile Plant [VAZ] and representatives of Tolyatti's other labor collectives and all inhabitants of this major industrial center of the country.

Yesterday in Kuybyshev and here in Tolyatti I have had many brief but interesting and very useful meetings with workers, specialists, and leading workers. The main theme of the conversations, as you can understand, was the results of the 27th CPSU Congress. There was a thorough discussion of the importance for the life of the country of the decisions taken at the Communists' forum and their importance not only for our country but also for the development of the world situation. At my meeting with you I would like to continue to talk about the party congress. It took place at a cordial stage in the history of the development of the country and the socialist community, and indeed of the world as a whole. The party was faced with a difficult task — giving answers to the most burning problems which worry Soviet people and the entire world community.

Now that a month has elapsed I think we have every grounds for saying once again that the 27th congress took place successfully and fulfilled its mission. All its work and its open discussion — permeated with a sense of responsibility — of topical problems of the present day and the documents it adopted have generated enormous interest within our party, the country, and abroad.

The CPSU and the entire people are now faced with a task of historic importance — implementing the party congress' designs. We will act all the more successfully the better we assimilate, consider, and, as they say, process through our minds and hearts everything said at the congress and embodied in its decisions.

But first of all I would like to say:

Why Was Such a Congress Precisely What We Needed?

The answer to this question is linked to a considerable extent with the assessment both of our achievements and of the problems which have faced society in recent years. I think, Comrades, there is no need to go into a detailed description of the enormous transformations which have been effected over the years of Soviet power. They are of a truly revolutionary nature. The Soviet people's achievements are an undisputed fact of world history.

The country's tremendous economic and scientific-technical potential, great social gains, and impressive achievements in the spiritual sphere and its socialist way of life — all this is our present-day reality and belongs to the entire people. This is what has taken our country to leading positions in world development and conditioned the Soviet state's important role in the destiny of the development of today's civilization. Soviet people can deservedly take pride in this, because this is the greatest monument to the revolutionary creation, inspired labor, staunchness, and devotion to socialism of all generations of our country.

At the congress we summed up the results of the past 25 years. In this time qualitative changes have taken place in productive forces and in the social and spiritual spheres of society's development. The Soviet Union has achieved military-strategic parity, which has substantially restricted imperialism's aggressive plans and opportunities for unleashing nuclear war.

All this, comrades, was assessed at its worth at the congress. I shall say more: Without this it would have been impossible to put forward the majestic but realistic plans for the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development or to set the tasks which in terms of their scale surpass everything we have had to accomplish in the past. And the need to accelerate socioeconomic development is an urgent and immediate task which has now confronted the country, party, and entire people in all its magnitude.

Why did the question have to be put in precisely this way? This has already been mentioned at the congress, but it is worth repeating today. The point is, comrades, that alongside our enormous achievements, a noticeable laggardness in the development of the economy has manifested itself in recent years. I have in mind [development] rates, labor productivity, efficiency indicators, and the slow assimilation of the achievements of scientific and technical progress. We have begun to lose the dynamism which has been characteristic of the Soviet economy throughout its development and which is the basis of our society's enormous achievements in a brief historical period.

M.S. Gorbachev stressed that the situation in the economy has also affected the social sphere. For us it is ultimately the main thing, he said, because it is here that the supreme goals and values of socialism as a social system are realized and the humanism and democracy of the socialist way of life are manifested most broadly.

The negative processes which revealed themselves in the distribution sphere generated great concern in the party and among the

people. This was manifested in the leveling-out tendencies in the remuneration of labor, which did not comply with the demands of the basic principle of socialism: From each according to his abilities, to each according to his labor. The incomes of some people considerably exceeded their labor contribution. And that is intolerable in a socialist society not only for economic but also for moral reasons.

The congress stated, and I want to repeat it today, that in recent years we have lacked purposefulness in our practical actions.

All these processes remained without due consideration because of grave shortcomings in the activity of party and state organs and many cadres. There was a slackening in the management of the economy and the social sphere. Attitudes of indifference, complacency, and lack of exactingness spread. The lack of broad publicity, criticism and self-criticism, and effective control made it impossible to reveal negative phenomena promptly, to raise painful problems in a pointed manner, and to struggle resolutely against everything impeding our headway and barring the way to everything new and progressive.

All this, comrades, we have seen and experienced. The understanding ripened among the party and people of the need for a sharp turn, for improvements and vigorous practical actions. It is this understanding of the situation which led us to the conclusions stated out loud a year ago at the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum. It was then that the first major step was taken in the critical analysis of the state of affairs, that a party assessment of the situation was given, and the foundations were formulated for a long-term political strategy whose linchpin was the course toward the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development.

The decisions of the Central Committee April Plenum opened up new horizons before society. They created conditions for a bold quest, correct conclusions, the overcoming of formalism and bureaucracy, and the development of working people's initiative in implementing the tasks posed by life.

The atmosphere of exactingness and demandingness, criticism and self-criticism, and open discussion of all urgent problems in society prepared the ground for the further in-depth analysis and serious theoretical generalizations and principled decisions which were characteristic of the precongress report-and-election campaign and the entire work of the congress.

The 27th CPSU Congress Was a Congress of Strategic Decisions

I think that the party and people were right to call it a congress of strategic decisions. It confirmed and further developed the party's general line — the line toward the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development and the safeguarding of peace on earth. It approved the new edition of the CPSU Program and gave theoretical substantiation for the paths of Soviet society's development for the historical long term.

The Basic Guidelines for the country's economic and social development for the 12th 5-Year Plan and through the year 2000, M.S. Gorbachev continued, concretized the party's social and economic strategy and defined the main tasks of the present stage of socialist building and the struggle for communism. The 27th congress gave a profound scientific analysis of the contemporary picture of the world and put forward an extensive and constructive program of struggle for peace and for the creation of an all-encompassing system of international security.

In general, comrades, we will not be wrong if we say that the congress answered the most fundamental questions of the times. Decisions were taken which will determine the nature of our work for many years. The implementation of the party congress decisions will ensure the implementation of the urgent economic, social, and cultural tasks of Soviet society and will take the country to qualitatively new heights.

To emphasize the magnitude of the changes connected with the fulfillment of the congress decisions, I want to say once again that over the next 15 years we must do as much as has been done in nearly 70 years of Soviet power. Via the path of scientific-technical progress we must double the production potential and increase labor productivity 130-150 percent in order on this basis to raise the people's well-being to a new level by channeling into it twice the resources we are allocating now.

We must impart greater development dynamism to all spheres of Soviet society's life. I have in mind our economy, the social and spiritual sphere, and the political system. These enormous tasks presuppose the maximum use of the socialist system's potential and the people's social activeness.

The Main Thing Today Is To Persistently Implement the Congress Decisions

We can be well satisfied, comrades, with the results of the congress, for the party was able to express life's immediate preoccupations and what the people feel. There was tremendous interest in and ardent support for the results in the party and in Soviet society generally. The main task now is to convert the energy of our designs into the energy of practical action. This is the crux of the matter.

It is very important here to understand a simple and very important relationship. All the decisions are geared to the satisfaction of Soviet people's fundamental interests. But a vast amount of work and a persistent struggle by every collective and every Soviet person to implement the party congress decisions are needed in order to ensure that they bear fruit for the whole of society.

Creative labor, a high degree of organization and discipline, and maximum effort in every area of the national economy by everyone — worker and peasant, engineer, scientist, management personnel, workers in party, soviet, and economic bodies, everyone without exception — these are the chief condition of the implementation of the party's plans and congress decisions. I believe the majority of Soviet people are well aware of this.

What should be placed at the top of the list?

We must begin by restructuring thinking and attitudes, organization, and work style and methods. Frankly, if we do not reorganize ourselves, I am firmly convinced that we will not reorganize

the economy or our social life in the spirit of the congress decisions. Then we would not be able to cope with tasks whose scale and novelty are unprecedented.

Restructuring must take place in every workplace, in every labor collective, in management bodies, in party and state bodies, including the Politburo and the government. And in every case it presupposes that everyone will do his job honestly and conscientiously, with the utmost effort, and utilizing all his knowledge.

As for the production worker, he must ensure discipline and organization in work, high productivity, and quality products, take care of whatever has been placed in his charge, and make economical use of resources. If we are talking about an engineer or scientist, he must make the maximum contribution to the development of scientific and technical progress and to the revamping of the national economy on the basis of scientific and technical achievements. As for management personnel, their obligation and immediate duty is to ensure widespread utilization of the new management methods and prompt solution of all questions on which end results and economic efficiency depend.

It must be said that party and soviet bodies now face new conditions. They must make sure that they use their authority and influence to effect the transition to progressive work methods everywhere.

To bring to a conclusion this part of the discussion on the need for a thorough, comprehensive restructuring, I wanted to stress the main point: We will definitely manage it if we cease to cling to the old, outdated ways, to what we have become accustomed to and feel comfortable with. It must be an axiom for everyone that new tasks cannot be solved by old methods and approaches. And it is equally important to begin our restructuring by restructuring the individual himself. It is necessary to identify and distinguish very clearly those who really have started to reorganize themselves, who maybe occasionally slip up or make mistakes, but who are searching and backing the cause, and those who are merely following the new trend without actually changing anything.

Incidentally, disagreement with our path of fundamentally restructuring all spheres of society's life is now seldom heard. I will go further than that: The vast majority of people sincerely believe that the time for change really has come. But declarations of support for the party's plans are no longer enough. Action is needed to implement them. We must work in the new way.

Perhaps some people are thinking: The congress is over, the decisions have been made, and now everything will go back into the old routine. But where does the old routine lead, Comrades? Certainly not where the congress decisions want to go. It is necessary to reorganize as quickly as possible and assimilate new methods and new approaches in work. If we were to follow the old routine, we would not be able to expect successful fulfillment of the tasks outlined by the party.

I have deliberately dwelt in detail on questions pertaining to the restructuring of our thinking and of our attitude toward the job at the initial stage of the struggle to implement the congress decisions. And this is why: I am confident that if we reorganize and start to operate in the new way, then even with the present scientific and technical potential we will accelerate economic development and, consequently, we will be able to successfully solve social questions as well.

Of course, comrades, what I have said by no means signifies that we are doing everything in the old way. No, restructuring is under way. We can see a change in people's attitudes to things. But I want to stress that the main work lies ahead.

People have understood the congress well and are responding to its decisions through their labor. Fulfillment of the 1986 plan will be the first serious test and labor collectives' concrete response to the congress decisions. At the moment we can say that by and large the year has started well in the national economy. There have been marked advances in the key industrial sectors, above all in machine building, metallurgy, and the gas industry. Coal industry workers finished the first quarter with good results. I want to make a special mention of this because in recent years this sector has lagged noticeably behind. Overall, the increase in industrial output was 6.7 percent in the first 3 months. In agriculture purchases of livestock and poultry have increased by 7.6 percent and purchases of milk and eggs have increased by 6 percent compared with last year.

But I will say right away that we must not get carried away by the first quarter's results. If we take industry, the high indicators for the rate of growth can be explained to some extent by the low base of the first quarter of last year. It is the most difficult stage in agriculture at the moment — completion of the livestock wintering period, with sowing operations getting under way. The results not only of the half-year but of the whole year will depend to a considerable extent on how these are completed. Such problems as deliveries in accordance with contracts, output quality, and smooth operation of enterprises remain acute. Broadly speaking, the correct procedure is that we must increase our efforts month by month and quarter by quarter in order to fulfill and surpass the set targets for the first year of the 12th 5-Year Plan.

We are talking to working people in industry and agriculture, construction and transport, the services sphere and science, to all working people in the country: Everyone, in his work, must fulfill the targets conscientiously, to a high standard, and with full appreciation of his responsibility for the common cause. It is a vital necessity and patriotic duty for working people in all sectors and regions to achieve the highest possible targets this year.

I want to highlight the question of the significance of the 12th 5-Year Plan in the struggle to implement the economic strategy. The current 5-year plan is the most complex and in many respects the most crucial of the three 5-year plans between now and the end of the century. It must lay a solid foundation for production intensification on the basis of scientific and technical progress and establish a springboard for subsequent, swifter progress in all areas of economic and social development.

As you well appreciate, we do not have a magic wand which can make the requisite machinery, equipment, and instruments appear in an instant. A great deal still has to be designed and

manufactured. The country has only just embarked on the reconstruction of very important national economic sectors. It will undoubtedly be done, but it will take time.

What will ensure real acceleration in these conditions? Above all, the available reserves must be exploited. I am referring to the country's existing production and scientific potential. This is the main thing now.

With present resources it is possible to produce considerably more better-quality products on the established production base in industry and in capital construction, on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and in the services sphere. These are not just words consisting of nothing other than a wish to do more and better. No, comrades. Thousands of labor collectives in all economic spheres are now tackling their tasks in this very way.

In this connection I want to note the tremendous importance of the VAZ labor collective's initiative. Your pledges to build up production volumes while reducing the number of workers and cutting back on metal and energy expenditure are intensification and efficiency in practice. We are counting on every collective to display such an approach, comrades!

I must say that your initiative promises good results at the very first stage of its implementation. In machine building as a whole, for instance, there are opportunities for additionally increasing production output by R1.5 billion over the 5-year period, mostly on the same capacities and basically by using saved materials.

It is well known that the country's light industry is experiencing a shortage of raw material resources. The Kursk leather production association has by its own efforts manufactured production equipment which has made it possible to organize the comprehensive processing of waste and make full use of all raw material. The introduction of this method at the country's leather enterprises promises an annual saving of 4,000 metric tons of leather raw material, which will make it possible to produce about 2.5 million more pairs of shoes. This technology has generated great interest and has been patented in a number of countries.

Great reserves are concealed in the acceleration of the commissioning of production capacities. This is borne out by the experience of the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry's "Vatra" association named for the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Ukraine. Major capacities for the production of illumination engineering items worth R7 million a year were started up here in 2 months instead of the standard 18 months.

The quest for reserves is now under way everywhere in cities and villages. It is being persistently pursued by the workers of the agro-industrial complex. Here, too, considerable experience of the efficient use of production resources has been accumulated. For instance, take Estonia's kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Here specific expenditure norms for gasoline are 22 percent lower and for diesel fuel 29 percent lower than in the country as a whole.

How is this achieved? By the efficient use of agricultural equipment and the maintenance of good order in the storage and consumption of petroleum products. But what importance does this have on the scale of the whole country? If all kolkhozes and sovkhozes were to attain these indicators it would produce an annual saving of about 9 million metric tons of liquid fuel.

That is the direction in which work must be continued, comrades.

Again I want to return to the idea that the traditional approach to matters does not produce the necessary effect, that we must reorganize. Of course, people's initiative and creative quest from below must be backed up by the necessary decisions and support from above. Merging these two movements means sharply enhancing the efficiency of our work. That is well understood within the party's Central Committee and the government. And major measures are being taken to solve the questions which have arisen.

Inasmuch as the acceleration of socioeconomic development is very closely linked with scientific and technical progress, the CPSU Central Committee and the government have outlined a program for the new reconstruction of the national economy. To this end the preferential development of the sectors which determine scientific and technical progress is being ensured. This applies primarily to machine building, metallurgy, the chemical industry, and computer and microprocessor hardware.

To achieve rapid success we must raise the efficiency of capital construction and put an end to protracted construction work. What is being done for this purpose? The approach to planning is being changed. The plans will include as many projects as the construction base allows with a view to ensuring their commissioning within the normative periods. All planning matters are being resolutely reviewed from the viewpoint of the efficiency and quality of construction and in accordance with the tasks of scientific and technical progress. A resolution has been adopted on modernizing the construction base in order to switch the entire construction complex to industrial methods.

We have an enormous scientific potential. And our task is to make effective use of it. To this end the process of forming science and production associations, intersectorial scientific and technical complexes, and engineering centers and of integrating VUZ and sectorial science with production is now under way.

Fundamental changes are being effected in machine building. All its sectors must not only reconstruct production capacities but also move on in the current 5-year plan and in subsequent years to the production of the very latest machinery, machine tools, and equipment. For instance, in the automotive industry it is planned to replace virtually all automobile models as a result of the consideration of modern requirements. In agricultural and food machine building, capacities are being formed for the production of new systems of efficient machines for introducing intensive crop-cultivation technologies and the waste-free processing of agricultural raw material.

A major decision was taken recently on the widespread introduction of microprocessors in the national economy, which will make it possible to accelerate considerably the rate of production mechanization and automation and resolutely reduce manual labor. Serious measures have been projected and are being implemented for the further development of the agro-industrial

complex, which should rapidly make a real improvement in the food situation.

Opportunities have been found for implementing right now, without delay, a number of important measures in the sphere of social policy. I refer to the further development of health care and public education, the cultural and spiritual sphere, and the improvement of labor payment and pension provisions.

The Central Committee attaches exceptionally great importance to the solution of questions connected with implementing a fundamental reform of management and the methods of economic administration. In general, comrades, work is proceeding on all salients. Of course, this is not coming easily. But I want to emphasize that we will unfailingly see through the matter we have begun, whatever obstacles and difficulties may arise for us. You may be sure of that. Of course, the results will be achieved more rapidly if our entire people join in the work.

But you sometimes hear it said: "The congress made good decisions; but locally everything is going along in the old way. Help us to put things in order." Of course we will help, we will make demands and demand answers. But frankly, do all these questions have to be resolved from the center? Strengthening discipline and improving the organization of production and labor at the enterprise or in the ship and making correct use of equipment and resources must be done within the collectives themselves.

Or take questions of social development. In this sphere too by no means everything should be resolved in Moscow. A great deal, a very great deal, must be resolved locally and resolved vigorously and persistently. And we will make people answerable for this.

And another thing, comrades! We are living and working in difficult but interesting times. Now more than ever enterprising work is needed. That is precisely what many people still lack. Often, talking with production workers and leaders of enterprises and sectors about the reasons for laggardness and the nonfulfillment of the plan, you hear all kinds of references to other people. We must once and for all stop pointing the finger at each other, and each person must do his duty conscientiously. Moreover, we must pay due attention to our production partners, meet them halfway, and collaborate with them. We must develop and strengthen the good socialist tradition of cooperation between labor collectives.

In this connection I would like to say some kind words about the "Uralmash" collective. You know how pointedly we have been criticizing metallurgical workers recently and what crucial tasks they are faced with to improve output. They are now working hard on the sector's reconstruction. They have already succeeded in taking the first step to overcome their laggardness. But difficulties remain. The modernization of the sector requires new technology. To the credit of the "Uralmash" collective it has displayed real worker's solidarity and has enterprisingly reviewed its plans and undertaken to create rapidly highly efficient equipment for Magnitka's reconstruction. As early as this year the working plans of new machinery for the continuous casting of steel, which will make it possible to obtain 200,000 metric tons more rolled metal from each million metric tons of molten metal, will be completed ahead of schedule. This is a remarkable example of cooperation between two industrial giants and two outstanding collectives of our working class.

I think this question is also of great importance for you, comrades. What do I have in mind? The VAZ produces fine automobiles which are widely known in our country and a number of other countries. But today that is not enough. Your automobiles are inferior to the best foreign counterparts. In addition, when creating new models of cars you must have a clearer view of the longer term. Whenever the plant presents a new model we hear it said that the new automobile will be on a par with the best world models. But I want to ask you: Why is the VAZ content with its new vehicles merely being on a par with the best world models? Why do you not set yourself a broader task — being a kind of legislator of world automobile fashion? Such a skilled collective is capable of that.

We would support you. I realize that you may say: Not everything depends on us. You may say that much is connected with production partners and those who supply the metal, electrical and rubber equipment, and other subassemblies. The question here is: But why don't you display initiative in setting up effective collaboration with all your partners? I am sure that that will unfailingly find an animated response among those who cooperate with the VAZ particularly if you invite them to help create the best automobiles in the world. Think about all this, comrades.

Incidentally, what I am saying to you today also applies to other enterprises, scientific organizations, and design bureaus in the country. The reasons for many negative trends in our machine building and other sectors lie with our orientation not toward the creation of fundamentally new equipment, the best in the world, but frequently toward the petty improvement of machines already in use. We must abandon the philosophy of imitation. We should not follow in other people's footsteps and along well-trodden paths in everything. We have been educated in different traditions and must open up promising new avenues in technical development.

The orientation toward surpassing world achievements must, as they say, enter the flesh and blood of all labor collectives and all economic organs. this should be the principle of our work, one of the most important aims of socialist competition. The advantages of socialism must be asserted not only by the political system and social benefits but also by economic results, progressive technology, and high-quality goods. I believe the country's machine builders will be the first to set an example in this important matter.

Speaking of our immediate reserves which must be used to fulfill the plans of the current 5-year plan, M.S. Gorbachev said: I would give priority to questions of improving output quality. The congress said frankly and exactingly of this matter: Without improving quality we cannot resolve questions of the quantity of output or fundamentaliy accelerate scientific and technical progress and our forward movement.

Compare two of the country's plants — the Azerbaijan pipe plant and the Severskiy plant in Sverdlovsk Oblast. Both have virtually

identical equipment and technology and both produce almost equal volumes of the same output. But while the Sverdlovsk workers have never once had claims for replacements for their pipes from petroleum industry workers, in the case of the Azerbaijan workers every 10th pipe delivered with such difficulty to West Siberia proves to be defective. That, comrades, is the price of quality. Enormous manpower and material expenditure can be to no avail if articles and goods fail to meet modern requirements. After all, quality means reliability and economy. Finally, the moral aspect is very important here too.

In sharply criticizing these shortcomings, we by no means want to present everything in a gloomy light, as it were dismissing at a stroke the enormous achievements to the credit of our machine building, light industry, electronics, and so forth. I believe you are well aware that we are discussing something else right now: everything produced in the country must be of high quality.

But so far that is not what we are doing. Take our household equipment. Here very great achievements and backwardness coexist peacefully. We have fine refrigerators, washing machines, and television and radio apparatus which is in great demand in the country and beyond. At the same time many types of this equipment are not always reliable in operation, are uneconomical in terms of electricity consumption, require an excessive quantity of materials, and are of unesthetic appearance.

Where does this lead? Here is just one example: Specialists have calculated that bringing our household equipment up to the modern standard in terms of electricity consumption indicators would make it possible to save over 20 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity a year. That is almost double the annual output of the Volga GES named for Lenin. That is why we say that poor quality is the most dangerous form of extravagance.

You have obviously heeded the ideas voiced in the Political Report to the effect that we cannot tolerate a situation whereby the workers producing good and bad output receive virtually identical wages and enjoy the same benefits. I would like to continue this theme at today's meeting and ask you: Does this not violate social justice? I think you will agree it does. If that is so, if we are all agreed on this — and the congress delegates were also agreed — then the time has come to act, to act resolutely to erect a barrier to poor quality and defective output both in the collectives themselves and through state channels.

The Central Committee has expressed itself on these matters in the letter to the country's working people, with which you are familiar. Measures are now being formulated which will very soon make it possible to establish a closer relationship between the labor payment and work quality. Evidently, a special law on quality should be adopted. Enterprises which continue to produce poor-quality output must feel the consequences administratively and economically. If output is unacceptable and unmarketable then this must affect the material position of the collective and the level of labor payment.

The question of restructuring the technical control system at enterprises is also urgent. It is no secret that, even with good raw materials and modern equipment, poor-quality output frequently passes out of the gates of some plants and factories. It is difficult to calculate how much of it is returned and how much has to be brought up to scratch by the consumer himself on the spot, incurring enormous expenses in the process.

The CPSU Central Committee recently received a letter from Perm, from Comrade Mashina. She reported that she had bought a "Kaskad" television set, which, incidentally, was produced by the Kuybyshev "Ekran" production association. It worked for 1[illegible] minutes. The repairman summoned to mend it said that it was a rash purchase because the entire batch of television sets which had gone on sale was being repaired at the television workshop. A check showed that 49,000 television sets from this association had proved faulty and had been repaired within the guarantee period. Of course, this situation can satisfy no one. And the justified question arises: How can poor-quality output leave an enterprise which operates a technical control system?

Evidently, not everything is in order here. The technical control section service is obviously under strong moral and material pressure from those who produce the poor-quality articles and those who lead the enterprise. That is why the question of transferring to extradepartmental control has been persistently put forward recently. The system of state acceptance of output is now being verified at 42 of the country's enterprises. The effectiveness of this system can be judged just from Moscow's "Frezer" cutting tool plant. This is a well-known enterprise with a reputation for producing high-quality articles and is successful in all respects. The 223 plant controllers of the technical control section have conscientiously maintained the plant's high reputation.

Under these conditions what, it might seem, could four representatives of the State Committee for Standards change? But the new service looked at the plant's output with not simply fresh but really sharp eyes. It transpired that the technological documentation in use was very outdated, that the measuring instruments were failing to provide the necessary grading [klass], and the plan sometimes obliged the technical control section to close its eyes to small deviations from the standard. In brief, even at this strong enterprise not a single consignment of output initially stood up to examination. But within 6 months 99 percent of output was defect-free. The new service "shook up" the plant collective and obliged it to shape an atmosphere in which it was clear to everyone that defective goods woult not get through.

Approximately the same effect has been acheived at other enterprises. The handover of defect-free output from the technical control section to representatives of the State Committee for Standards increased from 10-30 percent in May through June 1985 to 80-95 percent in the first quarter of 1986. The level of violations of standard requirements and technical specifications at enterprises used to be 65-70 percent, but now these requirements are observed in full.

The quality of the consumer goods produced by subordinate enterprises has improved — which has brought about a growing demand for them. Thus, at a wholesale fair in 1984 the trading organizations refused to purchase 67 percent of the color televi-

sion sets included in the production plan of Gorkiy's Lenim Television Plant. But at the end of last year, after organizing acceptance by the State Standards Committee, the same organizations requested an increase in deliveries of color television sets from that plant.

Of course, the new procedure has hit some people in the pocket. But people realized that the demands were objective and the approach a state approach. And they are working the way the party urges them. We believe that both the people of Tolyatti and the working people of all enterprises in Kuybyshev Oblast and also throughout the country will support this good initiative.

During my talks with workers, specialists, and leaders of enterprises in Kuybyshev and Tolyatti, I have once again seen for myself the tremendous significance of applying efficient management methods. Recently we have been devoting a lot of attention to these vitally important questions, on whose solution the successful implementation of our general line of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development depends to a considerable degree. Yes, comrades, the success of our progress depends to a considerable degree on how quickly we master the new management methods.

The 27th party congress outlined the main directions of this tremendous and exceptionally important work. The starting point for the decisions adopted was the experience accumulated in the national economy. Here I would also like to pay tribute to the VAZ collective, to you, dear comrades.

Motor vehicle builders have been working for almost a year with the new principles of planning and economic incentive. The first results of this profound and large-scale experiment are gratifying. The initiative of workers, engineering and technical personnel, and the entire collective has been enhanced. New potential has been opened up for introducing scientific and technical achievements and improving product quality. The collective has developed great work to reorganize production to produce new models of machines and has planed emphasis on making more efficient use of existing capacities and modernizing production. And this is the right road, the most reliable one for enhancing the efficiency of the collective's production activity.

Comrades, we have a very great interest in your success in mastering the new management methods. The same path has been taken by the collective of the Sumy machine-building association. The self-financing system has imparted greater dynamism to its work, untied initiative, and enhanced labor efficiency.

This question naturally arises here: What does this give in reality? In 1985 the Sumy machine building association succeeded in raising labor productivity more than 13 percent and increasing profits 32 percent. People's interest and activeness in achieving high indicators increased. They now understand well that the greater the profit, the more is allocated to solving the collective's social problems. Previously the labor collective was not so interested in making full use of all production reserves. The current economic mechanism requires people to work with full effort.

You know your indicators, and I will not speak about them here. All enterprises of the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building and also 30 enterprises of other sectors are now preparing to go over to the new management methods, taking your experience into account. Your experience and that of the Sumy machine builders has shown once again that the self-financing system is an effective means of combating the notorious gross output. It acts as a cost-cutting [protivozatratnyy] mechanism. And this is one of the most important tasks for us today.

At the same time, life shows that it is impossible to achieve the fundamental reorganization of administration and management methods without reorganizing the work of the central organs of administration: ministries, departments, and statewide economic organs. Here, too, we will have to do some thorough work. This is what it is important to bear in mind here: The tremendous advantages of the planned economy are realized through the activity of the central organs of administration. Therefore, we must not forget this when we carry out the reorganization now.

We are faced, comrades, with even strengthening the centralized principle where necessary. However, the role of central organs of administration must be strengthened only as regards ensuring the proportions and the balanced nature of the national economy and optimally combining statewide, sectorial, and regional interests. All this must be done. All the more so because, owing to shortcomings in planning, we very frequently encounter various kinds of lack of coordination in the national economy. This was an adverse effect on its end results.

In agricultural machine building, for example, a kind of "tractor bias" has come about for this reason. Tractor production was being stepped up for many years, but it was not backed up by corresponding work on increasing production of agricultural machines and tools. And this has led to the result that kolkhozes and sovkhozes possess a huge tractor pool but are unable to use it efficiently. And, most importantly, this has affected the timeliness and quality of agricultural work and, thus, the harvest of agricultural crops.

Or take the chemical industry. A situation has now taken shape here whereby, because of the nonintegration [nesopryazhennost] of capacities, it is not possible to obtain the proper effect in the production of output. Something similar is also happening in other sectors of the national economy. All these are excesses [izderzhki] in the activity of our central organs of planning and administration, and we must rectify the state of affairs.

At the same time, we must firmly pursue a policy of ridding all central departments of petty tutelage of enterprises and of what the enterprises, association, and labor collectives must resolve themselves. Indeed, is it normal when not only ministries and other organs of sectorial administration but even the Gosplan and the Ministry of Finance undertake to solve a huge number of petty economic questions which — let us state it bluntly — are not their concern? This dissipates resources and does not allow central economic departments to concentrate on long-term questions or on ensuring the working conditions of enterprises and associations. Of course, such a practice must be decisively abandoned. In this connection I must speak once again of the need for

the speediest implementation of the congress guidelines on extending the economic independence, developing the initiative, and enhancing the responsibility of labor collectives of enterprises and associations, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, planning and design bureaus, and scientific research institutes.

We must unfetter the working people's initiative in practice. Surely you and I can see that today the leader of an enterprise finds himself in a somewhat dual position. On the one hand, we demand of him independence, efficiency in his work, and socialist enterprise; on the other, we bind him hand and foot with numerous instructions and groundless restrictions. It is not right, as sometimes happens, that enterprising workers who display a creative attitude to their work end up among the violators for just one reason: Their actions are not in accordance with obsolete rules and instructions.

I wish to confirm this with an example. In the past the movement of integral process teams for the production of excellent-quality output came into being on the Komsomol's initiative. In various parts of the country, light industry and trade enterprises workers concluded cooperation contracts. In Chelyabinsk at that time they decided to go further. There they created an intersectorial integral process team of young footwear industry workers and salespeople of the trade center. They pooled people's efforts and the wage and material incentive funds. A living link, a direct dependence between labor remuneration and the demand for products arose.

And the system began operating. Defective goods were practically ruled out and the quality of the women's footwear being produced was no worse than that produced by the most famous foreign firms. And, naturally, there was a sharp increase in the demand for footwear. But how did the RSFSR Ministries of Light Industry and Trade react to this? You might have thought that they would roll up their sleeves and set about disseminating the splendid experience. But nothing of the kind happened.

The ministries' workers saw just one thing in the Chelyabinsk Komsomol members' experience: the fact that it did not accord with the instructions of the Gosplan, the Ministry of Finance, and the State Committee for Labor and Social Problems. Their conclusion was as follows: Of course, it is not a bad initiative; but if it were introduced, it would cause a very great deal of disturbance and they would have to reorganize themselves. And, as the saying goes, they concealed the young people's initiative, and that was the end of a good thing. And, comrades, this was quite recently. But this must not happen again. In short, there is now no more urgent and pressing task than that of improving management of the economy and developing an economic mechanism which will open up scope for the initiative, independence, and responsibility of enterprise and association collectives.

The Central Committee and the government are carrying out persistent work in this respect. Just recently organs have been formed to manage groups of interrelated or similar sectors of the national economy — the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers Bureaus for Machine Building and for the Fuel and Energy Complex. Work is being carried out to transfer industrial sectors chiefly to a two-tier management system. At the same time, measures are being taken to introduce economic methods of management.

The Central Committee Politburo recently approved a new economic mechanism in the agro-industrial complex. A document of tremendous significance was adopted and published. What would I like to single out from the system of measures which it contains? Firm plans, not subject to change, are being introduced for the 5-year period for sales of products to the state, with the right of farms freely to dispose of everything produced over and above the plan. This approach opens up broad scope for rural workers' initiative and increases their interest in increasing production.

The independence of kolkhozes and sovkhozes is being broadened, and their responsibility for the work results increased. Local organs, too, are interested in applying this principle. The resources of meat, milk, and other products will remain at their disposal after the farms have fulfilled their deliveries to the centralized funds. Thus, real ways to improve supply by means of local potential are opened up. Republic and oblast organs will have to help rural workers more actively and not rely on funds allocated from the center. It is important to introduce the new management methods in the agro-industrial complex everywhere without delay. Then we will be able more quickly to remove the acuteness in the supply of a number of high-quality products to the population.

The elaboration of the economic mechanism of management is now being completed in light industry. The idea here, too, is to put an end to the gross-output approach to things and to give the workers in this sector and also in trade the greatest possible interest in increasing production and sales of high-quality goods. Thus, not only the production life of enterprises but also labor remuneration will be made directly dependent on the quality and range of the output being produced and the ability to respond to market needs.

In general, comrades, the party has serious intentions to bring the business of improving management and the economic mechanism to a logical conclusion. And we will not stop half way. We will do everything to ensure that the people's tremendous creative potential is revealed in full and enables our country to scale new heights of social progress.

Hitherto I have spoken of our tasks in the economic sphere. But the upsurge of the economy is not an end in itself. We need this in order, above all, to enhance the people's well-being and improve the Soviet people's working and living conditions. We have firmly adopted a policy of accelerating the development of the social sphere. Earnest measures have already been taken in this direction, and the necessary amendments have been made to the principles of planning. Capital investments have been redistributed in favor of the social program. The needs and the specific natures of the regions have begun to be taken more fully into account.

I would like particularly to speak about housing construction. You know that we are making a tremendous effort here. And millions of people have obtained new housing in recent years. But

this question still remains an acute one. This is why the Central Committee is now taking additional measures to expand housing construction. Everything must be done to ensure that people, particularly those who have long been standing in line, are able to improve their housing conditions more quickly. I wish to say that the party and the government will not relax their attention to this extremely important aspect of our life. But, we believe, the potential of enterprises themselves in this respect must be utilized more actively and fully.

I must say that many social questions are being solved in labor collectives thanks to the initiative of party committees. Take the catering system at Riga's VEF [State Electrical Equipment Plant] or labor safety and health protection for Belorussian chemical workers and Lipetsk metallurgists, the construction of youth housing complexes in Kaliningrad near Moscow and in Sverdlovsk, the organization of trade in Klaypeda, the development of consumer cooperatives in Volgograd, and so forth. People feel this and see the concern of leaders of enterprises and local organs. One has only to enhance responsibility in this important matter and set about solving problems with initiatives, and much can be improved and rectified.

Particularly favorable conditions are being opened up on this path with the introduction of full financial autonomy. The VAZ is an example of this. Previously it was possible to spend only as much as was allocated from the budget on developing the social and consumer sphere at the VAZ. Things are changing now: These funds will depend increasingly on your work, on the enterprise's increased profits.

Today I took a look at your new city, which produces a good impression. You feel that people put a lot of soul into its construction and saw to it that you can live comfortably here and rest well. I know that 43 kindergartens and 20 schools have been constructed in the city over the past 5 years, and 34,000 families have obtained new apartments. And your plans for the next 5-year period are also impressive There will be a substantial increase in the supply of housing and preschool and school establishments.

I also know about the difficulties which you still have. There are complaints about the water supply, heating, and the quality of housing construction. Soviet organs and construction workers must do some work in this regard, and plant collectives must help them. Deputies must work more actively. For the majority of deputy groups are made up of your own emissaries. Thus, their militancy too must be a worker, VAZ militancy. The social sphere embraces the vital interests of millions of people and concerns the needs of every person.

VAZ team leader Viktor Fedorovich Chvanov and Sergey Ivanovich Agapov have spoken here and, on behalf of their comrades, proposed working at least 4 free days this year on constructing hospitals, schools, and houses of culture. I realize that you all approve this. On behalf of the party's Central Committee, the Central Committee general secretary supported this useful initiative.

To Develop Initiative and Enhance Responsibility and Exactingness

Comrades! Our entire country is now living through an unusually crucial period. And this demands very serious and strenuous work from us all. There is, however, no doubt, that particular responsibility lies with the party and its committees and organizations. You know that, in the spirit of Leninist traditions, Communists have always marched in the vanguard at the most difficult and most complex periods in the country's life.

The party's strength has always lain in initiative and example. After all, it has been at the party's initiative that burning problems of our society's development have been raised and are being solved today. It was at the party's initiative that we embarked on the strengthening of order and discipline, on the enhancement of exactingness and the sense of responsibility for the work at hand. It was at the party's initiative that we have started implementing within the party itself the pressing changes which are demanding their immediate solution. There is no doubt that now too the party organizations will head the work to implement the congress decisions and that every Communist will set an example of selfless labor.

The economy is a particular field of action in the gigantic work which has to be done by the party and its organizations. I have already spoken about what is being done to improve the system of management and the economic machinery. They are beginning to be, or soon will be, operational. Now that the new methods of management and incentive are being tuned up, it is particularly important to make full use of the party's political and organizational strength, tested at all historical stages of socialist building, and to channel it into the solution of the tasks set by the 27th CPSU Congress.

First and foremost we must maintain and further develop the political and labor activeness of the masses and involve them in the implementation of the projected plans. The party, as the main guarantor of the implementation of the course elaborated, perceives it as its task to create an atmosphere of quest, initiative, and creative labor by tens of millions of Soviet people.

During the congress and in the period since then the Central Committee received many letters and telegrams from literally all parts of the country. Workers and peasants, young people and veterans, men and women wholeheartedly support the congress decisions and acclaim the planned measures. They unanimously demand the continuation of the elaborated course and the further strengthening of discipline and order in society. Soviet people are unsparing of heartfelt words and declared that they will follow the party for as long as the party sticks to its chosen path. It is the duty of the CPSU, its Central Committee, and all organizations to follow this instruction. We will continue constantly to consult the working people and to maintain in Soviet society an atmosphere of exactingness and sincerity, trust and creativity, and everything that will help the acceleration of our development.

M.S. Gorbachev dwelt in particular on questions concerning publicity, criticism, and self-criticism. If anyone believes that the congress is over, there was some criticism, and that that is that, let me tell him bluntly: This is not to be. As far as we are concerned, criticism and self-criticism are not a short-lived campaign, and even less of an idle pastime. They must occupy a permanent position in society's life as a correct method for the

improvement of our activity. Everything that obstructs advance and the acceleration of development must be criticized. You will, I think, agree that we cannot be lenient toward omissions and shortcomings. But we must not allow criticism and self-criticism to turn into a farce, into some new fad which has appeared in place of the tendency to eulogize the status quo. It has already happened here and there that people engage in self-flagellation, repent their sins, and yet carry on as before. No one can be deceived by such methods. Criticism and self-criticism demand actions. If the admission of mistakes is not followed up by their correction, this is the first sign of insincerity, of substitution of words for deeds. And there can be only one evaluation of this — a severe, principled party evaluation.

To implement the congress decisions means to improve and, wherever necessary, to fundamentally change any obsolete style or methods of work, to teach cadres to resolve issues faster and more efficiently, to shoulder responsibility. There must be no fear of resolute, bold, and innovative actions. There is no need to be afraid that someone may make a mistake, comrades. Our party is so authoritative, Soviet power is so strong, and the people's trust in them is so vast that we will be able to correct any mistake and learn from it lessons for the future.

The style of our work must be energetic and businesslike, aimed not at the generation of paperwork and protocols but at the organization of enterprising activity by the masses. This primarily applies to the organs of national economic management. They must abandon bureaucratic methods more quickly. Why should we speak of this today? Simply because formalism is an obstruction even after the congress: too much talk about the need for improvement and not enough action. What is needed is lively on-the-spot work with people. Don't drag everyone into raykoms and offices, but go out, go where people work, where the problems, successes, and omissions are more clearly visible.

The restructuring and the change of work style and methods must take place not just at the top levels of management, in party and soviet organs. It would be a mistake to believe that all calamities are caused by shortcomings in their activity. All that has been said applies equally to every worker, kolkhoz member, or specialist, to everyone in this hall. Yes, comrades, to you too.

A worker standing at his machine tool or on the assembly line also has his own style of work. To improve this style means improving the attitude toward the job in hand, and eliminating hack-work and the pretense of work and misrepresentation. It means fewer cigarette breaks, less chitchat, more conscientiousness, tighter self-discipline, and greater attention to the job in hand. And this is needed not for anybody else's sake but for our own sake, for the sake of the common goal, for the sake of ensuring that Soviet people can lead a better life.

Generally speaking, what we are faced with first and foremost today are the questions of changing the style and methods of work in the broadest sense of the words — from the organization of labor to management. If we solve this task — and it is incumbent upon us to solve it — it means that we will also solve others, no matter how complex they may be.

A Line of Peace Against the Line Leading to War

Comrades, now to international affairs — the last part of my speech.

The other day I had a meeting with U.S. congressmen and promised them I would also tell you what I told them: We do not have two policies; we have one policy that expresses the interests of the Soviet people and takes account of the interests of all other peoples.

The 27th CPSU Congress produced a comprehensive analysis of all the contradictoriness [protivorechivost] and interconnectedness [vzaimosvyazannost] in today's world. What is needed to resolve its problems is an entirely new way of thinking, an innovative approach, and an awareness of the fact that the arms race and the development of military technology have reached a critical point. This is what we proceed from. In so doing, we understand that we exist side by side in world politics with an opposite system in class terms and are confronted by just as serious a reality from the point of view of safeguarding peace as the United States. Meanwhile, the leadership of that country cannot drop past habits and, to all appearances, does not want to reckon with the reality of the USSR. This fact, however, does not stop us from seeking a way out of confrontation. For there is simply no alternative. The other alternative is a race toward nuclear catastrophe. Our conduct and our policy are prompted not only by our principles and morality but also by the fact that we understand that any other approach is unrealistic. That is why I went to Paris and Geneva. That is why the Soviet Union has put forward an entire series of major initiatives. That is why we set out, immediately after Geneva, to translate the accords and the joint statement achieved there into practical actions.

Twice, we extended our unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions and offered to immediately begin talks on ending nuclear tests altogether. We put forward compromise proposals, meeting the West halfway at the Vienna and Stockholm conferences. Another major initiative was our statement of 15 January that contained a concrete and clear plan for the elimination of weapons of mass destruction and for reductions in other weapons to limits necessary for defence. We have taken account of the Europeans' worry about medium-range missiles and operational tactical nuclear weapons and came up with a compromise option for the European zone. We suggested the mutual withdrawal of the Soviet and U.S. navies from the Mediterranean. The 27th CPSU Congress not only approved all those measures but also formulated basic principles for the establishment of a comprehensive international security system.

But what about the West, on whom an end to the arms race and an improvment in the international climate also directly depends? How have they been behaving since Geneva? What is their policy? To begin with, we have not received a satisfactory reply to the statement of 15 January; what they have sent us evades the heart of the matter and attempts to make do with half-measures and to mislead the world public with vague promises.

As for a reply on substance, it is being supplied by the actions of the United States and by the actual policy of NATO. In Geneva,

both sides agreed that there would be no winners in a nuclear war, just as in the nuclear arms race. However, when we put forward a simple and clear stage-by-stage plan for the reduction and elimination of the nuclear arms arsenals, we were told "No."

Or else, they have kept harping over the years that the Russians cannot be trusted because they do not permit on-site inspection. We have agreed to it. In response, President Reagan offers to verify not a ban on nuclear explosions but the procedure of improving nuclear weapons. As a U.S. newspaper aptly remarked the other day, it is the same as asking a man advocating the abolition of capital punishment to witness an execution.

We, naturally, have not accepted and will not accept it. We put the matter differently: Let us discuss both our proposal on ending explosions and the U.S. proposal of verification. The only thing the U.S. Administration seems to have left from Geneva is talk about a new meeting between the U.S. President and the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. To make the matter absolutely clear, I will repeat again: I stand for holding such a meeting. We make no preconditions for it. However, we want it to pass in accordance with what the President and I agreed on; namely, it should mark **a step forward**, that is, produce **practical** results toward ending the arms race.

One more thing. It can take place if the atmosphere of Geneva is preserved or, it would be more correct to say, **revived**. Just look at what is taking place. Shortly, after Geneva, an anti-Soviet campaign was relaunched with new force in the United States, full of every type of fabrication and insult to our state.

Then, more serious matters arose: namely, the demand that the Soviet Union reduce the number of its diplomats in New York by 40 percent. A U.S. naval squadron appeared off the shores of the Crimea; they made it plain the action was sanctioned by the top authorities. An attack was carried out against Libya to show U.S. might and to demonstrate that it is, allegedly, at liberty to do whatever it wishes. A high-yield nuclear explosion is being carried out in Nevada with an obviously provocative purpose on the eve of the expiration of our moratorium. And when we proposed a meeting without delay on just one truly urgent question, that of nuclear explosions, it took less than 24 hours to answer "No."

Do they in Washington think that they are dealing with faint hearts? Do they believe that today it is possible to behave like compulsive gamblers? Is this how they in the United States understand the spirit of Geneva? Do they think that we do not see how the just started Soviet-U.S. dialogue is being misused to cover the implementation of military aims? All this makes one wonder, involuntarily, what content and what meaning Washington is imparting to a new Soviet-U.S. meeting.

And what about Western Europe? In reply to our proposals, which are also meeting the wishes of the European public and many governments, they are now saying to us: The U.S. missiles cannot be removed from Europe because the Soviet Union, supposedly, has more conventional weapons. But our January statement unambiguously also offers reductions in conventional weapons and armed forces.

They also say another thing: The United States, they say, will have to take the missiles across the ocean while Moscow will merely ship them to Siberia, from which they can be easily and promptly carried back. In so doing, they pretend not to know that the USSR offers the **elimination** of the missiles rather than their transfer anywhere. In sum, they stand for peace in words, but for missiles in fact. No, evidently neither Britain nor France is displaying a serious approach here.

Take the attitude toward the Strategic Defense Initiative. The West European governments and big business are using all sorts of pretexts for becoming increasingly involved in that disastrous plan and are thus becoming accomplices in a new, even more dangerous round of the arms race.

Finally, perhaps, the most essential point. The United States is putting its "star wars" program into full gear. The President claims this is a defensive and non-nuclear program. But the general in charge of that project publicly describes how the space weapon will hit the enemy on earth, while the U.S. defense secretary says it also includes nuclear components.

I say, frankly, that if the United States persists in that course, contrary to common sense, we will find a convincing response and not necessarily in space. We know well the potential of contemporary science and our own potential. There is nothing that the United States can do that we cannot. We can do everything. But we are against such a choice. We are against the absurd U.S. weapons logic. To us a ban on space strike weapons is not a problem of fearing a lag behind but a problem of responsibility.

I wish to say the following in that connection: It is time to give up building relations with the USSR on erroneous concepts, on illusions. One of the most dangerous such illusions is that the Soviet Union's peaceful intentions and calls are evaluated as a sign of weakness. Well then, the arms race will not wear us out, we will not be removed from outer space and will not be overtaken in technology. Nothing good will come of these attempts.

As is evident from numerous letters coming in to the Central Committee, quite a few of our people are concerned about whether it will happen that, under cover of conversations about peace and fruitless talks, the West will make a spurt forward in arms that we will not manage to react to. I can assure you, comrades, this will not happen. We can clearly see the difference between words and deeds. So the policy of the Soviet Union takes into account the entire sum total of real factors. We will not be taken unawares. The Soviet state has repeatedly proven that it will be able to meet any challenge. If need be, it will also respond in due manner this time.. We do not claim greater security, as the 27th congress placed on record. However, we will not agree to less security either.

Nobody, certainly, expected that the implementation of our program of advancement toward peace without wars and weapons would proceed smoothly, like a Zhiguli car running on a good asphalt road. We are in for a long, tough struggle. Not only detente, but even a warming in Soviet-U.S. relations does not suit certain circles. They are trying to find any pretext to wreck the improvement in the international situation that began to mani-

fest itself after Geneva. The whole world knows who they are. They are the circles associated with the military business, those who personify the military-industrial complex, sending its representatives to the upper echelons of power and taking them back after they loyally serve it there. They are those who earn billions on the arms race and confrontation.

At the congress we outlined the main directions in the struggle against nuclear war, and we will act consistently and perseveringly. We have great opportunities.

Our true friends, the socialist countries, are with us in this great effort. We have a special responsibility to them. This is the common responsibility for the destiny of socialism. It is very important that we pursue the policy of peace jointly, coordinating our strategy for the long term and each important step toward peace.

A majority of the world community is for preserving peace, including the states and peoples of the nonaligned countries and the "Third World" and the working people of the capitalist countries.

We are for preserving the impetus of Paris and Geneva. We will not let ourselves be provoked, neither will we pour fuel onto the cold war bonfire being kindled now. One should not play politics in this nuclear age.

We will count on the common sense of the working people of all countries, the common sense of ordinary people, the growing sense of self-preservation, and the awareness of new realities by political figures and parties, including NATO member-countries.

We ourselves must continually remember: The main issue in ensuring success in the struggle for peace is solving the tasks of perfecting socialist society. The state of our national economy and the development of science and technology; the qualitative restructuring of the economy; and the building up of the spiritual, intellectual, and moral potential of the Soviet power are determining factors. In the final analysis, the matter lies in the labor of each of us. In short, a strong, healthy economy also ensures success for the policy of peace and this is called linkage between foreign and domestic policy.

Comrades! Life has confronted us in full measure with the most urgent problems and we are called upon to give an answer to the challenge of the time. It must not be evaded. The congress decisions must be realized, no matter what efforts may be required of the Central Committee, of the government, or of the whole people. The program of our actions is concrete, purposeful, and realistic, but, if we are to fulfill it, we must begin, as Lenin taught, at once both from the top and from the bottom. Success in practical work will only be achieved if we all begin together and at once, from the party Central Committee to the primary party organizations; from the government to the production brigade; from the minister to the worker, kolkhoznik, and employee. Each person must do what is to be done, do it conscientiously and to the limit of his strength. That obligation is laid on us by the acuteness of the time we are living through, by the feeling of patriotism and civil duty, and by our responsibility for the present and future of our homeland, for the cause of socialism and peace.

I want to assure you, comrades, that the Central Committee and the government are aware of the responsibility placed on them by the party cogress and will build their work in accordance with its demands.

In conclusion M.S. Gorbachev said: The enormous tasks which have been our lot have always been resolved in an atmosphere of great public enthusiasm. That is how it has been at all major turning points in our history. And today, too, the party addresses you above all, comrades — the heroic working class and its high awareness, discipline, and responsibility; its political and professional experience, its ability to organize — and really all working people to attain the set goals, however complex. And there is no doubt that this appeal will be taken up. The country's working people will do everything to ensure that our motherland becomes increasingly rich and powerful.

I wish you success in that great work; glorious new feats of labor, good health, and happiness to your families; and all the very best in life.

(Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's speech was listened to with great attention and frequently was accompanied by prolonged applause.)

Politburo Discusses Gorbachev Tour, Other Issues

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[Text] In the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee: A routine meeting of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee took place on 10 April. Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who spoke at the meeting, shared his impressions of his visit to the towns of Kuybyshev and Tolyatti and his meetings with the working people and the party economic aktiv. The Politburo noted the importance of the questions raised during these meetings of accelerating the social and economic development of society, implementing the reconstruction of production on the basis of the latest achievements of science and technology, improving quality and raising the rate of capital construction, urgently tackling social problems, and particularly providing the working people with housing and medical and childrens establishments. The need was pointed out for stepping up practical work on implementing the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, for not permitting, in this matter, actions just for show — the making of a noisy fuss and holding unnecessary meetings. Organization and discipline, wholehearted work, initiative, and a high level of responsibility among all workers is the main condition for the implementation of the party's plans and the congress decisions.

The Politburo discussed the question of the basic directions which stem from the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress for improving higher and specialized secondary education in the country. While noting the great work of Soviet higher and specialized secondary schools in preparing qualified cadres for all sectors of the national economy, science and culture, at the same time the

Politburo pointed out that recently a lagging behind had been noted in this work. The level of instruction and education is not fully in accord with the tasks of accelerating the social and economic development of the country or of rapidly assimilating the achievements of science and technology. This requires a raising of the role of higher and secondary specialized education as a very important factor of long-term influence on the economy and the ongoing development of the whole of society. With this aim, it is intended to improve radically the training, education, and use of specialists; to intensify the integration of education with production and science; to improve the qualitative make-up of scientific and scientific-teaching cadres; and to raise the level of the technical equipment in educational establishments. It is intended to raise considerably the scale of scientific research and development carried out by higher educational establishments, to raise the role of the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education in managing the country's higher and secondary education, and to extend the rights and responsibility of educational establishments.

A decision of the CPSU Central Committee and of the USSR Council of Ministers was adopted on the further improvement of concert activity in the country. It aims at raising the conceptual and artistic level and the quality of the performance of the concert repertoire, improving the professional training of performers in higher and tertiary special educational establishments, strengthening the material and technical base of concert organizations, and resolving of other issues of their activity in strengthening the role of the musical arts in the aesthetic education of working people.

The Politburo approved the results of the meeting of Comrade Gorbachev with Machel, the chairman of Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, and of the Soviet-Mozambiquan talks. Solidarity with the just struggle of the Mozambiquan people against imperialism and neocolonialism was stressed, as were efforts to deepen further of the relationship of friendship and cooperation between the CPSU and Frelimo and between the Soviet Union and People's Mozambique.

The results of the conversation between the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Sinowatz, the federal chancellor of the Austrian Republic, were considered. Satisfaction was expressed over the development of Soviet-Austrian relations and the willingness to extend them in the interest of both countries, and the development of peaceful cooperation among European states and throughout the world.

Comrade Ryzhkov reported on the participation of a CPSU delegation in the work of the 13th BCP [Bulgarian Communist Party] Congress and on the conversations of the delegation with Comrade Zhivkov and other Bulgarian leaders. Having approved the activity of the delegation, the Politburo affirmed the determination to continue strengthening the friendship and the all-round fraternal cooperation between the CPSU and the BCP and between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Bulgaria. It also affirmed their political and ideological unity on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and of socialist internationalism.

Having reviewed the results of the first session of the Soviet-Chinese Commission on Economic, Commercial, Scientific, and technological cooperation, the Politburo remarked that the growth of commercial and economic relations between the USSR and the PRC facilitate the improvement of their relations in other spheres also, which corresponds to the interests of the peoples of both countries.

The Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee also discussed a number of other issues relating to the practical resolution of the task of accelerating the social and economic development of the country and of implementing the foreign policy course of the party and of the state, which is directed at the creation of the necessary conditions for the creative work of the Soviet people and for ensuring a peaceful future for the whole of humanity.

Gromyko Visits Sverdlovsk Plant, Sovkhoz 10 Apr

LD101857 Moscow TASS in English 1823 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Sverdlovsk April 10 TASS — Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, now staying here, today visited the "Uralmash" production amalgamation.

Addressing a meeting at the plant Andrey Gromyko said that the main thing now was to master new management methods, to show an innovative approach to work, to display initiative, imagination, excellent organisation and discipline. Turning to questions of the production of consumer goods at the enterprise and raising their quality, Andrey Gromyko drew special attention to the need of the accelerated development of the social sphere — providing people to a fuller extent with adequate housing, satisfying the needs of people in childcare centres, improving the standard of medical and everyday services. He stressed the big social importance of organising meaningful leisure time activities of people, especially young people, and promoting a healthy way of life.

Andrey Gromyko travelled to the "Verkhnepyshminsky" state farm where much work is being done to raise the efficiency of production, modernise rural life and induce young people to stay on the farm. When Andrey Gromyko visited the dairy complex he spoke of the need to increase the output of livestock produce, the importance to further develop private holdings and for the local soviets to give them more help. It was noted that the measures taken by the party and government to achieve a radical restructuring of the agrarian sector of the economy open up broad vistas for the initiative of workers in agriculture, increase their interest in the results of their work.

Attention was drawn to the importance of creating modern amenities not only at the main settleents of collective and state farms but also in other rural settlements, of building local roads at farms and improving the standard of medical servides. The local soviets and their deputies should play a greater role in solving these questions.

Other Activities

LD110413 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, who is in Sverdlovsk, today laid flowers at the monument to Vladimir Ilich Lenin.

At the permanent exhibition on the building of Sverdlovsk, he was briefed on the general plan for the development of the city up to the year 2000. He was shown rayons in which large-scale industrial and housing construction is currently being carried out, and also a memorial zone where over 260 years ago the town factory was founded.

Comrade Gromyko then visited the Uralmash production association. In the managerial offices he had a meeting with factory's aktiv, during which specialists spoke about how, in accordance with the course of the 27th CPSU Congress, the collective is reorganizing its work. In this 5-year period the Urals machine builders are to master the production of high-efficiency technology for the oilmen and gasmen of Western Siberia, and to take part in the reconstruction of the Magnitka and other heavy industry enterprises. The participants in the meeting spoke about ways to more fully use internal reserves. They told how the plans and socialist pledges are being fulfilled, spoke about the growth in labor productivity and the use and renewal of equipment, about the mode of economizing on all kinds of resources, about the reduction of the amount of metal and energy used in production, about the introduction of the team contract, and about the training and strengthening of personnel.

Speaking at the meeting Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko noted that the main thing now was the assimilation of new management methods, an innovative approach to things, creative and enterprising work, and a high level of organization and discipline. Examining the questions of raising output and improving the quality of consumer goods manufactured at the enterprise, he indicated in particular the need for accelerated development of the social sphere, fuller provision of well-appointed housing for the people, satisfaction of citizens' needs for childrens' pre-school institutions, and the improvement of medical care and everyday services. He stressed the great social importance of organizing meaningful leisure for people, especially young people, and for affirming the healthy way of life.

During a visit to the workshops there were meetings and conversations with manual, engineering, and technical workers. They spoke about their conditions of work and expressed complete support for the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

Comrade Gromyko visited the Verkhne Pyshminskiy sovkhoz where purposeful work is being carried out to raise the efficiency of agricultural production, to effect the social reorganization of the village, and to retain young people. At the dairy farm the conversation touched upon the need to increase the production of livestock produce, the importance of work on further developing personal plots, and the rendering of more effective help to them by the local soviets. It was noted that the measures being taken by the party and government to bring about a significant restructuring of the agrarian sector of the economy open up broad scope for the initiative of rural workers and raise their interest in the results of their labor.

The deputies of the Baltym village soviet, where the conversation took place and on whose territory the sovkhoz is situated, spoke about their work on the social and economic transformation of the village and about the activities of the deputies groups and standing commissions. Attention was drawn to the importance of providing social, cultural, and everyday facilities not only in the central villages of sovkhozes and kolkhozes but also in the other rural populated points, and of building internal farm roads and improving medical care for the population. The role of the local soviets and people's deputies ought be increased in solving these questions.

In a village designed by Sverdlovsk architects a rural cultural and sports complex has been built, in which a concert hall, sports areas, childrens' play areas and a swimming pool are accommodated under one roof. Having looked around this building, Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko noted that it is essential everywhere to build such centers, which play an important part in carrying out cultural and health work in the village and in the organization of family leisure.

Comrade Gromyko laid flowers at the memorial to villagers who fell at the fronts of the Civil and Great Patriotic Wars.

Yeltsin Addresses Moscow Gorkom Plenum

PM090900 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 30 Mar 86 p 2

[Unattributed report on report delivered by B.N. Yeltsin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, at 29 March Moscow Gorkom Plenum: "Specific Deeds Are the Measure of Restructuring; From Comrade B.N. Yeltsin's Report"]

[Text] Comrades!

It is commonly acknowledged that the 27th party congress was an outstanding event. It was awaited, people prepared for it painstakingly. It fully justified the hopes of all Communists and the entire people and all progressive people of the world.

Sober realism, boldness reinforced with strict calculation, the most profound confidence in success — that is what determined the spirit of the party Central Committee report, the speeches of the congress delegates, and the documents and decisions adopted.

They include innovatory approaches to the renewal of the style, forms, and methods of party leadership and to the restructuring of the economic mechanism and organizational and ideological-educational work under the conditions of the improvement of socialism.

Having given clear, politically precise answers to fundamental questions of the further development of our society, the congress displayed with particular force a remarkable quality inherent in Lenin's party — the ability to find the only correct path at

complex historical turning points. Right now this path is the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development.

The party openly and boldly assessed the processes taking place, including negative ones, defined in a Leninist, precise way the need for a breakthrough, for restructuring, and drew up its approach toward the country's further development and the development of socialism and domestic and foreign policy. Today it may frankly be said that it has resurrected Soviet people's hopes and aspirations.

Comrades! Any restructuring begins with the restructuring of consciousness and with a clear and precise understanding of the new problems and the rejection of existing stereotyped forms of thinking. Hence the prime task of the city's party organizations — helping the Communists and all working people to make the congress ideas their conviction and each person's guideline to action.

The first propagandists of the congress were its delegates. Comrade Afonin, a blacksmith at the No 1 state ballbearing plant; Comrade Knyazeva, spinner at the imeni Alekseyeva factory; Comrade Lunev, team leader at the "Kompressor" plant; Comrade Belova, assistant foreman at the Tushino hosiery factory; school director Comrade Chistyakova; Comrade Budayeva, general director of the "Kosmos" sewn goods association; Comrade Ryabkova, secretary of the No 2 clocks and watches plant party committee; and many others are now working to ensure that the congress decisions become reality more rapidly. Their work, based on unity of word and deed, is the best propaganda.

It should be noted that all the delgates have visited the collectives and talked with people. Numerous talks with the capital's Communists and working people during the congress and in the postcongress period and the letters arriving at the party gorkom convince us that Muscovites warmly support the congress itself and its decisions.

The main task now is to strengthen this businesslike mood, this high moral tone and atmosphere of frankness and strict exactingness, Bolshevik truth, and resolute elimination of shortcomings. And we must not allow even a small proportion of leaders to form the opinion that now that they have held the congress and the conference they can have a rest.

The party gorkom bureau approved the plan for priority measures to discuss the results of the congress and propagandize and implement its decisions.

Yes, all the congress materials have be published and work is under way on their propaganda and explanation. But it would be naive to believe that every Muscovite — and that is precisely how the task is being set — has already familiarized himself with these materials. The proportion of those who have only a general idea of the congress documents (according to a special poll) is very high. That means that so far we have been unable to reach everyone.

It is particularly important to avoid turning the party's instructions into standardized appeals. We must not allow loud words about the correctness of the line elaborated by the congress to draw real practical deeds. We must shut tight the road to any "general" talk, to empty expatiations on these tasks. Every speech must be specific and contain a profound elaboration, proceeding from life, of real problems, bring interesting, considered information about practical experience in resolving socioeconomic tasks and about the definition of ways and means of acceleration in the work of each person, collective, and party raykom and gorkom.

A crucial long-term task is the organization of the study of the materials of the 27th congress in the systems of party study and economic education.

Comrades! The Political Report correctly noted: "A sensible, correct word has tremendous power to influence. But its importance is increased a hundredfold if it is united with political, economic, and social steps."

We took the first "little step" at the city report and election conference, laying bare problems and accumulated shortcomings, and have drawn the first but principled conclusions from the "lessons of truth."

Yes, the Muscovites' successes, as M.S. Gorbachev noted, could be considerably more substantial if the city party organization had not started some time ago to lose its spirit of self-criticism and healthy dissatisfaction with what has been achieved and had not displayed complacency, and deviation from the solution of complex city problems.

The task of today's plenum is to assess the first practical steps and to outline a program of immediate and long-term matters.

The strategy has been defined by the congress — ensuring purposefulness and resolve in actions, not restricting ourselves to half-hearted measures, enlisting the masses, and restructuring the cadres' mentality.

What has been done in this brief period?

We have begun with ourselves, with the work of the party grokom and the bureaus and departments. The procedure for the work of all public organizations has been approved. The number of meetings, conferences, and summons to the gorkom for the party aktiv and other leaders has been reduced. Some 50 percent fewer bureau resolutions are being adopted and the number of documents sent to the party raykoms and primary organizations has been reduced. The collective examination of questions involving visits to the localities for various problems of the development of a particular rayon or the city as a whole has entered the practice of the bureau's work.

A line is being steered toward limiting the functions of party, soviet, and economic organs. Fewer joint gorkom bureau and Moscow Gorispolkom decisions are taken.

The activity of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom has begun to contain more collegiality in elaborating and adopting decisions and personal responsibility for their fulfillment is being enhanced. Emphasis is being placed on rendering practical aid to party organizations in resolving the tasks facing them. For this people

have begun to spend less time sitting in offices and more in the localities. They have correspondingly started to have a better knowledge of the situation.

It must be admitted that so far little has been "turned out" and what has is geared mainly to the long term, while much is exists still only on paper. But the decisions and developments accumulate organizational work which we are sure will have a practical outlet, in part in the immediate future and in part later.

The congress resolution notes that the economy has been and remains the main sphere of the party's activity.

You know that on the basis of the results of the city report and election campaign a CPSU Central Committee Politburo resolution was adopted. The Politburo approved the party gorkom's proposals on fundamental problems of the city.

A very important question is the elaboration of a Comprehensive Plan for Moscow's Social and Economic Development for the Period Through the Year 2000. Special attention here must be paid to the elimination of distortions in the city's development, beginning with the 12th 5-year plan, which in terms of the nature of its tasks is the most difficult and unsettled.

Average annual growth rates in industry must increase 60 percent. Labor productivity growth rates will be over 120 percent. Here the expenditure of resources will increase by only one-third. Machine building will receive preferential development, the volume of its output showing a 34 percent increase. The proportion of output with the seal of quality is to increase to 70 percent. Investments in the social sphere will increase 50 percent. Some 75 percent of fund will be channeled into modernization.

The active coordination of the draft plan for the main technical and economic indicators is now under way in the central organs, which must help above all in accelerating the retooling of Moscow's plants and factories.

The party gorkom has sent letters and demanded that each ministry ensure for Moscow's enterprise production volume growth rates of at least 125-127 percent in the 5-year plan and a 15 percent annual renewal of the active part of fixed capital, the introduction of robots, flexible automated production facilities, and rotary and rotary conveyor lines, a 20-percent reduction in the proportion of manual labor by 1990, and an imrovement in the general standard of production.

It is planned to increase the growth rate of the production of consumer goods by 50-100 percent. A list has been indicated of the enterprises and organizations to be moved from the capital within the corresponding period. It is important that the gorkom sections, raykoms, and enterprise and organization leaders have businesslike, rapid contact with all those who must work in this area and must themselves work vigorously and persistently with the ministries. This is particularly topical.

Letters have been sent to 42 ministries. Replies have so far been received from 30. The majority suit us.

At the same time the Ministry of Power Machine Building and the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry are planning slower rates for the reduction of the proportion of manual labor. The Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry, the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, and the Ministry of the Automotive Industry are not providing for the necessary tempo of renewal of the active part of fixed capital.

Instead of reducing the number of workers over the 5-year plan, the Ministry of Construction, Road, and Municipal Machine Building is proposing to increase that number.

The ministry of Civil Aviation, the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, and the Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry have failed to cite specific deadlines for moving production facilities injurious to health out of Moscow,

The Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry has set less stepped up plans for the production of consumer goods at the sector's enterprises.

We cannot agree with this. That means working again to reduced, minimal plans at an intolerably low level of production technology and organization, that is making the 5-year plan an "ordinary" one and therefore failing to fulfill the congress decisions.

I think we must now make demands on these ministries on behalf of the party gorkom plenum. We must simply fight for the fulfillment of every line of the party congress decision.

The most important task for us is rigorous daily party monitoring of the fulfillment of plan targets and socialist pledges.

The organizational and mass political work of the party organizations and public organizations for the 27th CPSU Congress has treatly prompted the successful fulfillment of plan targets for the first quarter.

The results in general are not bad. But, comrades, we must in no circumstances flatter ourselves. January through March last year were simply low in terms of indicators. And the first quarter of this year had 2 more days, including a subbotnik, than last year.

Far from all economic leaders, party organizations, and party raykoms have restructured their work. There are 2 days left to the end of the quarter but even now we cannot say with confidence whether the plan for the sale of output will be fulfilled by the "Norplast" association (the general director is Comrade Kovrigo, the party committee secretary Comrade Pluzhnov), by the "Trekhgornaya Manufaktura" combine (the director is Comrade Krutov, the party committee secretary is Comrade Andriyanova), the No 14 woor working combine (the director is Comrade Khomenko, the party bureau secretary is Comrade Konovalenkov); the "Krugozor" plant (the director is Comrade Guskov, the party committee secretary is Comrade Khudyakov), the "Bytovaya Khimiya" plant (the director is Comrade Medvedev, the party bureau secretary is Comrade Kochelchuk), and the children's knitwear factory (the director is Comrade Zhigareva, the party bureau secretary is Comrade Tsareva).

On the basis of the results of work for the first quarter, many associations, plants, and factories are unstable financially, are failing to fulfill the plan for profit, and are in arrears on payments. As a rule this is connected with the inefficient use of working capital.

Rapid growth rates are largely the result of stepped up plan targets and the correction of the plans for the first quarter of last year. In a number of cases the plan has been fulfilled only thanks to the subbotnik. In the quarter in which the 27th party congress was working 30 enterprises did not even cope with the plan. Our information media must tell Muscovites the names of all 30 directors of these enterprises.

What restructuring can there be if to this day the pernicious practice exists of downgrading plan targets? In my opinion this is simply an affront: The leaders who are Communists are not fulfilling the congress decisions.

Some enterprises are providing for growth rates in 1986 that are lower than last year and for growth rates in the 12th 5-Year Plan lower than in the 11th.

What acceleration is there here? The raykoms must immediately give a party assessment of the leaders of those enterprises and party committees and oblige them to revise their plan indicators.

It is essential to consider that as yet for the city as a whole as well the total of plan targets brought to the enterprises ensures an annual increase in the volume of production of just 2.8 percent and an increase of 4 percent for socialist pledges.

The 1986 targets must be regarded by every rayon, enterprise, shop, sector, and team as the minimum. Their overfulfillment will be real contribution to the acceleration of socioeconomic development.

I want to stress once again that, while ensuring quantitative growth, we must shift the focus of attention from quantitative indicators to quality and efficiency, from intermediate results to end national economic results, from the expansion of fixed capital to its renewal, from the buildup of material and energy resources to their rational use, to the accelerated development of science-intensive sectors.

The concept of the comprehensive socioeconomic development of Moscow over 15 years contains a program for intensifying capital construction. It is planned to ensure an increase of 70-80 percent in work volumes. This is the minimum necessary to build up production capacities and resolve social urban problems.

And these problems are great. But we are embarking on their solution intolerably slowly. Among the construction main administrations only the Main Administration of Industrial Construction of the Moscow Gorispolkom has completed the drafting of the program to build up construction volumes. But at the Main Administration for Housing and Civil Construction in Moscow city and the Main Administration for the Construction of Engineering Installations in Moscow city (the chief is Comrade Resin), and the Main Administration for Specialized Construction and Installation Work in Moscow city (the chief is Comrade Kovalev) the drafting of these very important documents is drowning in bureaucratic red tape, disputes, and attempts to take on a smaller load.

In the current 5-year plan it is essential to ensure the buildup of capacities and volumes of work performed at least 25 percent (by 5-6 percent in 1986) and to concentrate efforts and funds on commissioning projects making it possible in the very near future to obtain a return and to sharply reduce the number of projects under construction simultaneously.

This is all the more essential in view of the unsatisfactory work of a number of construction organizations and the sector as a whole in the first quarter.

Voroshilovskiy, Dzerzhinskiy, Zhdanovskiy, Krasnogvardeyskiy, and Sovetskiy Rayons began the 5-year plan with an underfulfillment of the plan for the volume of capital investments; while Kalininskiy, Oktyabrskiy, Sevastopolskiy, and Timiryazevskiy Rayons began it with the nonfulfillment of the plans for the volume of contract work.

The implementation of the programs which have been elaborated requires the most active involvement of the construction organizations of nonconstruction ministries and departments in their implementation. Their modest participation in instaling the projects essential to the city dwellers cannot satisfy us.

The Moscow Gorispolkom, the party raykoms, and the party committees of ministries and departments with construction organizations in Moscow must immediately elaborate measures to ensure that at least 50 percent of the construction and installation work they fulfill is carried out in construction, socioconsumer, and cultural establishments. To construct in Moscow and to fail to construct the establishments which Muscovites need acutely is a nonparty approach on the part of leaders working in the city.

An important task — not only an urban planning but also a social one — is the creation of housing complexes for young people, of which it is planned to erect 50.

Right now urban planning councils with the participation of Moscow CPSU Gorkom secretaries and bureau members and leaders of the Moscow Gorispolkom and main administrations are examining in detail questions of the development of the city and its architecture. It was recently planned to examine measures for the comprehensive modernization and provision of amenities for the city center, the completion of the formation of protected zones, and the conservation and restoration of monuments of history, architecture, and culture. It has been decided to do this with a special section of the general plan.

One of the city's most acute problems is transport services for the national economy and the population. We have had to deal with this question first of all. This year the introduction at the railroad of comprehensive technology for shipment activity on the basis of its intensification has provided a marked improvement in indicators.

We must double the volumes of subway line construction. In the current 5-year plan 45 km instead of the planned 28 km are to be commissioned. We must increase the length of trolley bus and streetcar lines; the bus transport route network must be put in order and we must introduce automation for the control of bus transport and construct yards and terminals. In general this is a very complex collection of problems and we must seek out and think about ways of resolving them.

The next very important question is trade.

A program has been elaborated and has begun to be implemented for improving Muscovites' provision with the main types of foodstuffs.

By the end of the 5-year plan we must double capacities for the production of sausages and thus abandon their import. To this end we must complete the construction and modernization of a number of meat processing enterprises and construct two new plants. We must maintain a course toward a sharp increase in the production of packed food output.

Nevertheless, the cadres question is the central one in trade. The majority of workers in the sector work honestly and conscientiously. But there are also negative phenomena. Their investigation and the bringing of criminal charges against the culprits shows that there is a whole "system" of extortion and bribery. However hard it is to combat this evil, we must definitively root it out.

The consolidation of the health care base and a substantial improvement in medical services for the population are a very urgent matter for the city.

In previous 5-year plans attention was focused on constructing specialized fixed institutions, which led to a considerable disproportion between the potential of the number of available beds and auxiliary treatment and diagnostic services, whose development lagged behind.

In the 12th 5-Year Plan it is essential to complete the construction of carry-over health projects and, the main thing to increase the volume of construction of treatment and diagnostic blocks, which should considerably improve the quality of patients' treatment. In addition it is essential to continue the modernization and capital repair of the existing hospital stock.

A substantial shortage of medical personnel is to be noted in medical institutions and there is often a poor standard of behavior and simple disregard for a sick person. Measures have now been taken to increase the dispatch of medical VUZ graduates to the city network and the intake into medical schools. The shortage of junior medical personnel will be partially compensated for by the greater involvement of small-scale mechanization aids in work and the improvement of the existing system of organizing and encouraging the labor of medical workers. Work in this direction has begun.

The comprehensive urban "Health" program which is now being elaborated will be a specific manifestation of concern for improving medical services for Muscovites. Similar programs should be created in rayons and at all enterprises and organizations with a consideration for their specific features.

Comrade Mudrak, the new chief of the Main Health Administration, must think up and introduce proposals on the actual structure of medical services, with a view to boosting the weakened rayon echelon.

It must be frankly said that virtually nothing has changed since the June conference at the Central Committee last year, since the city conference, or since the congress in the matter of the essential enhancement of the role of science and the acceleration of the introduction of developments into production. Acquaintance with a number of institutes has shown that sectorial science is dissertation science and recertification (although there has been a resolution) is not carried out at all or is only carried out for show. Here there is as a rule just one reply: We are afraid of cutting back, there will be complaints. But we are not afraid of swallowing up state money (in 10 years the number of people employed in science has risen be nearly 100,000). Systems of automated planning are being poorly introduced.

Analysis has shown that today 500 scientific development, suitable and necessary, have not been introduced and are lying on the shelf. It is planned to elaborate for Moscow an integrated "efficiency and quality" scientific-technical program understandable to every worker, subject to the collectives' organizational work, and party influence.

For larger targeted subjects we must create provisional intersectorial groups of various institutes and approve them and the deadlines for developments and their intruduction.

For the operation of scientific research institutes and design bureaus: We must seek to ensure that in them 70 percent of resources are as a rule connected with the elaboration of specific projects. The project from science to introduction should be the main indicator of the collective's work. No theoretical indicators should be considered. The global assessment of the activity of scientific research institutes and design bureaus should be carried out on a sliding scale over 5 years in terms for the number of these projects and the economic effect really obtained from their implementation.

It was agreed as follows: If in the 5-year period no major yield is obtained, then on the basis of a state check such scientific research institutes and design bureaus are abolished either completely or partially (by department) and, most important, with a cutback in numerical strength and a confiscation of financing.

State checking and the abolition of some institutes must be carried out now. I think that the first 10-15 closed institutes, with the fact being announced in the news media, will have a powerful effect on galvanizing the others.

There is a persistent struggle to be waged here, of course. But for the sake of state interests and in the spirit of the congress decisions, the party raykoms and gorkoms must not yield, must not succumb to requests or attempts at persuasion but display principledness.

The powerful scientific potential of the capital's VUZes is also used with insufficient efficiency. The transition to an intensive path of development has aggravated the problem of replacing engineering and scientific cadres.

The benefits for Muscovites on admission to VUZes have led to the blatant overproduction of specialists with higher education and a lower standard. From the viewpoint of the economy and of social justice this is wrong. We have discussed these questions with Minister Comrade Yagodin and outlined a number of measures making it possible to improve the training and use of specialists with higher education.

Ensuring the comprehensive development of Moscow's economy requires the activation of the work of the Communists of the Moscow Gorispolkom and the city's economic services to restructure the economic mechanism and improve management.

Success will depend largely on the restructuring of the Moscow City Planning Commission (Comrade Stepanov) whose standard of economic work is simply feeble. Often it is replaced by the peremptoriness of the decisions taken without the corresponding technical and economic substantiation and calculations and without preliminary discussion in the rayons. The balance of individual indicators in plans is not adequately ensured. As a rule plans are not linked to manpower resources.

The Moscow Gorispolkom, the Moscow City Planning Commission, the banking, financial, and statistical organs, and labor and material and technical supply organs must draw specific conclusions from the tasks set by the congress to improve planning and management and introduce autonomous financing. They must become the city's economic headquarters in the full sense and boldly assume the solution of topical tasks.

We must concern ourselves closely with a "sore" subject for Moscow — the rational use of manpower resources. The decision taken by the Moscow Gorispolkom provides for a reduction of at least 27,000 in the numbers of industrial production personnel and of 30,000 in the number of people employed in science and the management sphere. That is over the course of the 5-year plan.

A resolution has been adopted on halting the introduction of manpower from other cities into Moscow in 1987. The economic leaders geared to a quota and the party organizations of such enterprises and institutions have been given time to take the necessary steps and fulfill the plan without "quota workers" by means of more strenuous mental work aimed at elaborating and implementing proposals for the accelerated improvement of labor productivity at their production facility.

It is also time to work out measures to reduce the management apparatus.

Comrades! The ideological work section in the report at the congress was very large and it must be taken on. The main thing is the ability to apply these principles specifically and to obtain a real return. And, of course, special emphasis must be placed on individual work with people. This is tremendous, specific work and a considerable proportion of it is the struggle against the carriers of antisocialist morality: idlers, slipshod workers, drunkards, petty thieves, and bureaucrats.

The report from the Sovetskiy CPSU Raykom (Comrade Vinogradov) at the party gorkom bureau showed that so far all work is being performed around the thesis that drunkenness is bad. But we must move to a new stage in resolving this problem: Drunkenness is incompatible with our morality, our way life, and the interests of the matter. Work in all labor collectives must be raised to this level and we must seek to ensure that it is this approach which is put into socialist pledges.

The mass media have a large part to play in drastically breaking down the obsolete. The press' lofty social function obliges the newspaper, radio, and television editorial offices to define measures for enhancing the effectiveness of publications and broadcasts.

A meeting with *MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA* journalists took place recently. The talk showed that the editorial office collective was efficient enough and understood the function of the newspaper, which V.I. Lenin formulated: "The newspaper must march ahead of everyone."

But the work of the newspaper also has serious shortcomings. It publishes few big analytical items on key problems of the city; and the activity of the party organizations and their leaders sometimes fails to reflect the real state of affairs. Here is an example. On 12 March the gorkom bureau examined the question of the work of the Kuznetskiy CPSU Raykom on consolidating law and order and stepping up the struggle against crime and deemed it to be unsatisfactory. The raykom tolerated major shortcomings in the activity of the ispolkom and law enforcement organs in preventing and eradicating law violations. Raykom First Secretary Comrade Golovkov assessed in an unself-critical way the situation prevailing in the rayon with regard to crime, which had risen in the rayon. Yet on the day of the bureau session, *MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA* published a positive feature on the state of affairs in the rayon.

Let us say frankly that the programs of the Moscow television and radio editorial offices arouse no interest among Muscovites. You form the impression that no one watches or listens to many of their programs at all apart from the journalists themselves and the children who watch the "Sleep Well, Little Children!" program.

An attempt was recently made on the Moscow television channel to show Moscow problems. A broadcast from the "Dialogue" series devoted to the capital's transport problems was shown. And although the broadcast was a failure in many ways — there was a "Dialogue" without dialogue — the actual idea of the series, to judge by Muscovites' reaction, fills a need.

The constructive, creative activity of the artistic intelligentsia is more important than ever in activating the human factor and in restructuring people mentally and in the consolidation of the positive processes under way in the country.

The party has always assessed at its worth the artistic intelligentsia's contribution and merits in the working people's communist

education and has a solicitous, respectful attitude toward talent and artistic quest. But, in assessing the present state of the capital's cultural sphere from the positions of the congress' demands, it must be admitted that we are not fully satisfied. The spirit of well-intentioned, comradely, profound, consistent criticism has been lost. Acute questions of ideological and creative work are often smoothed over with compliments and effusive praise. Blunders and shortcomings often fail to receive a due assessment from literary and artistic criticism. There are few phenomena now in our culture which have immediately become notable events — phenomena like the shows "Ivan," "The Silver Wedding," and others.

The report from the Moscow Gorispolkom Main Cultural Administration recently heard at the Moscow CPSU Gorkom Bureau convincingly showed that omissions in artistic creation and errors of an ideological nature are the result of unsatisfactory work with cadres.

In resolving the ideological and artistic tasks facing figures of culture, a vanguard role belongs to the Communists of the creative unions and organizations. The primary party organizations are called on to enhance creative cadres' responsibility for the matter and to create among the sphere of the artistic intelligentsia a truly creative atmosphere to which group and personal bias, mercenary manifestations, narrow-mindedness, and time-serving are alien.

The party raykoms and the Moscow CPSU Gorkom cultural section must investigate more deeply the problems of the activity of cultural istitutions and resolutely eradicate the prevailing stereotype in forms of leadership.

In questions of organizational party work the congress' main demand was to proceed more rapidly through the breakdown of conventional views and approaches, to eradicate more resolutely everything preventing our headway, to draw conclusions from criticism, and to assume responsibility for all aspects of the matter. And it is the party cadres — gorkom and raykom secretaries, apparat workers, and the elected aktiv of the primary organizations.

Unfortunately, these demands have not become the rule everywhere. The CPSU raykom plenums held in the first quarter showed that many party raykoms have still been unable to abandon old schemes. This applies primarily to the resolutions which have been adopted, many of which are pretentious and unspecific and unmonitorable.

The CPSU Central Committee Political Report stressed that the further improvement of the entire system of control is an essential condition for enhancing efficiency.

The gorkom has adopted for execution 427 of the most important proposals and critical remarks made during the recent report and election campaign. Over 100,000 are under the control of the raykoms and primary party organizations.

But much in the work is still being done only for form's sake. The majority of party raykoms delayed the elaboration of measures to act on critical remarks. And the Voroshilovskiy, Zheleznodorzhnyy, and Kiyevskiy Raykoms (Comrades Zemskovm, Konyukhova, and Korovitsyn) restricted themselves to merely adopting lists of these critical remarks.

Examining the course of the fulfillment of critical remarks at raykom plenums and party meetings and reporting on their fulfillment to all leading party organs are not recommendations but requirements of the CPSU Statutes.

The statutes requires also that the party organizations actively pursue a cadres policy.

Here we lack proper publicity and take little account of the opinion of labor collectives. The fact that we are not doing enough work here is borne out by the letters arriving in January and February this year, including those reporting leaders' abuses and violations of moral and ethical norms. The facts set out were confirmed in nearly a third of cases.

The party gorkom bureau demands strict punishment for violators of the norms of party life of principeldness. The congress stressed the need for a closer link between the party and the masses. Talks with workers and the population at their places of residence and with enterprise and organization leaders and speeches to working people enable leaders to feel the rhythm of life, to link their work more closely with people's needs and requirements, and to make use of their opinion and recommendations.

Let us say frankly that not everyone immediately adjusted his sails to the fresh wind of changes. Here is one example. At least 100 workers at a branch of the No 2 state ballbearing plant met at the entrance to the plant and spent nearly an hour enumerating the problems of life at the plant: very hard working conditions, similar conditions in daily life, problems which remain unresolved for years, the total indifference of leaders to social questions, window-dressing (before the bureau members arrived the ventilation, which had been inoperative for several years, was turned on and kept working for 24 hours). You should have seen the indignation with which people spoke of all this. You formed the impression that until then the enterprise workers had had no opportunity to mention their troubles to the plant or ministry leaders or party raykoms. And that was indeed the case. The officials dissociated themseves from the workers' cares and problems. Two raykom first secretaries — the secretary of the Oktyabrksiy Raykom (Comrade Svetik) and the secretary of the Kirovskiy Raykom (Comrade Komarov) were unable to make out who specifically should be responsible for what and assume responsibility. The association branch was not on the books of the former or the territory of the latter. Ambition, superficiality, and irresponsibility — there is no other name for this lack of attention toward people.

Yet in Moscow we already have examples, albeit perhaps not many, of work with people and concern for them being a priority for leaders. One such example is the "Znamya Revolyutsii" plant.

It is simply essential that attention be turned toward social questions. The workers who are now resolving gigantic tasks of

economic transformations will not forgive leaders their blunders in creating the necessary working, daily living, and leisure conditions.

You can discern the skepticism and dependence of some leaders in developing the services sphere directly at enterprises. But that attitude is futile. Considering that we have little potential or order in the city in this sphere. [sentence as published] This order must be introduced. At the same time working people approve the organization of plant order counters, hairdressers, hire points, repair centers, comprehensive reception centers, medical and health sections, and so forth. In addition rendering consumer services is now included in enterprises' plans.

The initiative of a number of the city's enterprises which have planned in the current 5-year plan (and are including it in their plans) to resolve all social questions at the enterprise deserves full approval. This must become the law for every enterprise in the city.

Comrades! The congress' importance is enormous. But, for all the importance of the work which has been done, the main thing lies ahead. A large amount of work has to be done; a struggle must be waged; and we must take all our accumulated potential, practical will, resolve, courage, and new thinking with us on this long, hard road.

Some replacement of cadres is inevitable. It is under way. But here, of course, a considered, objective approach will be displayed.

Someone may be overzealous and make mistakes — they can be put right. But let him operate vigorously, energetically, specifically, and boldly. And we will support people like that.

There is an obviously urgent need for intensification in the party aktiv's training. We must continue to develop and deepen criticism and self-criticism. We must not be afraid of it, must not dramatize it. On the other hand, after the city conference some people decided their biography had come to an end. No, criticism is the norm of our life and our style of work.

The main thing is that those who are criticized for their work should draw conclusions and rapidly eliminate shortcomings, that this should give them additional energy by letting them know that they are trusted.

There is a very complex period now for the party and for our organization — we must achieve acceleration (not only on the economy) in the current year and the 12th 5-Year Plan. This requires new forms of party work and we must never flatter ourselves with any successes. After the congress, at the gorkom bureau each bureau member expressed his ideas — what new forms and methods should be used, how to organize more effective work in 1986. There were many thoughts. They were discussed and the majority were adopted to be put into operation.

Numerous meetings with congress delegates and gorkom bureau members and secretaries in the labor collectives confirm people's great interest in the rapid solution of the problems mentioned at the 27th congress. A natural desire. And we, the party organs, have no right to allow a pause, which has already been noted in some places since the congress. The party gorkom bureau has now distributed amoung the bureau members assignments connected with the solution of the main urgent problems of the city and has submitted the matter for approval by the plenum.

It must be said that not everyone in the city party organization is succeeding in preserving the dynamism of the congress in their work today. Numerous talks with party raykom first secretaries and primary organization secretaries put us on our guard. References to endless current concerns, the inability to concentrate on the main thing, waiting for orders from above, inconsistency, lack of coordination, fussing, and aiming for the superficial effect — all this is dragging many party workers, including some in the party gorkom, into the quagmire of inertia and the semblance of great business. This situation is simply dangerous.

Every party organization must choose the avenues of work most urgent for its collective, and organize matters practically, focusing attention on work with people, must constantly keep track of results, check them against the heights scaled by the country and the city, immediately make up a lag which has suddenly been allowed, and struggle for the solution of the problem to the end, sparing no effort — then we can state confidently that the decisions of the 27th congress will be fulfilled.

Further on Azerbaijan Party Plenum, Bagirov Speech

PM081331 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Apr 86
First Edition p 2

[Report by correspondent L. Tairov under the rubric "Implement the 27th CPSU Congress Decisions!": "Establishing a New Approach"]

[Text] Azerbaijan — Acceleration was the leitmotif of the report by K. Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, and the speeches by the participants in the republican Communist Party Central Committee plenum to discuss the results of the 27th CPSU congress. It was reported that bitter organization and a marked shift toward addressing working people's needs have recently contributed to labor successes. In the republic as a whole, the plan for the first quarter was completed early and the increase in production was 5 percent compared with an annual target of 4 percent. The improvement in labor productivity was also greater than planned.

But as the plenum noted, there are no grounds for complacency. It is necessary to subject the internal management mechanism and the economy to ongoing and, at the same time, more thorough scrutiny and make effective adjustments. In this connection the plenum demanded stricter action against those who advocate more creative effort in work but who in practice display a hackneyed approach.

This must be the main reason why a considerable number of enterprises failed to achieve plan targets on production volume, sale of products, and, in particular, qualitative indicators. There

has been no fundamental breakthrough in the observance of contract discipline.

In view of the fact that the complexion of the republic has long been determined by the extraction of hydrocarbon resources, the plenum participants stated with satisfaction that the oilmen had made a good start. They fulfilled the quarterly plan. There was approval of the initiative by the collective of the deep-water drilling platforms plant on the ahead-of-schedule assimilation of planned capacities, which will help to accelerate the fulfillment of the 27th CPSU Congress instructions on intensifying the exploration and operation of promising fields in the sea and to achieve a substantial increase in oil productic... At the same time, the attention of the "Azneft" association leadership was drawn to the inadequate concern for strengthening the drilling and oil and gas extraction base.

The Azerbaijan oilmen's contribution is also determined by their assistance to colleagues in other oil regions of the country, above all by supplies of equipment. But assistance has obviously diminished lately. The leaders of the Main Administration for Petroleum Machine Building were criticized for failing to ensure supplies of products, especially items in great demand — pumping units, reduction gears, and units and hoists for well servicing. There are still complaints about the quality and reliability of this equipment. The Azerbaijan party organization must take responsibility for ensuring a fundamental improvement in the state of affairs in the republic's petroleum machine building.

Analyzing progress in the fulfillment of the Food Program, the keynote speaker and those who contribute to the debate focused attention on the problems of the republic's very important agricultural sectors.

The plenum considered the increase in procurement of milk and eggs in the first quarter to be inadequate and outlined measures to eliminate the sector's lag. Viewing the activity of the State Agro-Industrial Committee in the light of the current tasks, speakers complained that its formation had been an unduly protracted process. This is undesirable, particularly in view of the tasks facing the sector.

The plenum paid considerable attention to questions of restructuring the work style. In a number of places people are still clinging to the old ways; they have a penchant for stage-management and a passion for conferences and vague decisions. Every party organization is obliged to operate in an atmosphere of quest, of renewal of forms and methods of work — this is a party demand. The plenum drew the relevant conclusions from the criticism of the Azerbaijan party organization in connection with violations of financial discipline — criticism contained in the Central Auditing Commission report at the 27th CPSU Congress.

There was an exacting discussion of ways of improving ideological work and strengthening its connection with life. Close attention was paid to the work of the mass media. It was suggested that greater assistance be given to city and rayon newspapers. There was resolute criticism of instances that still occur of pressure on the press and protection of individuals and entire collectives from criticism in the press.

Some party organizations in trade, consumer services, public health, and urban transport have been slow to reorganize their work in the light of the new demands. There were angry words about instances of mismanagement and theft of people's property and cases of bribe-taking and product speculation that have by no means been eradicated. All party organizations, soviet and economic organs, and the public in Azerbaijan must take a firm and uncompromising line on this. The inculcation of civic-mindedness is a matter of paramount importance. There was a discussion of measures to ensure the more vigorous involvement of unemployed manpower in social production and to reorganize the siting of new facilities in the republic's small and medium-size cities.

The plenum outlined a specific program geared to the unconditional fulfillment of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions and the plans for the current year and the 5-year plan as a whole. A course was set toward accelerating socioeconomic development.

New Uzbek Minister of Local Industry Named

WA091950 [Editorial Report] Tashkent *PRAVDA VOSTOKA* in Russian on 22 March publishes on page 1 a 50-word Uzbek Supreme Soviet Presidium ukase announcing the appointment of Uktam Kuchkarovich Ismailov as the republic's minister of local industry. The ukase is dated 21 March 1986 and is signed by Uzbek Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman A. Salimov and Secretary L. Bekkulbekova. Page 4 of the same issue carries an unattributed notice that Gafur Nasreddinovich Nasreddinov was released from his responsibilities as the local industry minister in connection with his retirement.

Kunayev Attends Kazakh Writers Congress

LD102142 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Excerpt] The ninth congress of writers of the republic opened in Alma-Ata today, in the work of which Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, is participating. Comrade Suleymenov, first secretary of the Directorate of the Kazakhstan Writers' Union, read out a report to the delegates.

Ukrainian Coal Minister Cited on Production Plans

LD111014 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1635 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Excerpts] As was noted at Comrade Gorbachev's meeting with the working people of Kuybyshev Oblast, the coal industry workers completed the first quarter with good results. As you know, this industry was lagging behind for a long time. Even now, many mines are working below their potentials. What is being done in the industry to achieve a sharp rise in the efficiency of all enterprises? Our Donetsk correspondent Gennadiy Kondaurov spoke with Nikolay Sofonovich Surgay, minister of the coal industry of the Ukrainian SSR, who was a delegate at the 27th CPSU Congress.

[Begin recording] [Surgay] There is an acute need to begin construction of new mines at rich deposits — at least six such mines — and to build them without taking 20 years, as the case has been up to now, but to complete them in the normal period. The main thing is reconstruction, technical retooling and renewal of the existing mines which will give us extra coal. In the current 5-year plan we will create new working horizons at 120 existing mines. At many mines, outdated equipment will be replaced with modern equipment from the coal-face to the loading of coal into the railway wagon.

Take for example, Butovka-Donetskaya mine, where reconstruction of the mine is under way. In essence, within the old mine a new powerful contemporary enterprise is being created. This requires much less time and fewer resources than would be required by a green-field state.

Of particular importance is the technical renovation of the 57 mines producing coking coal. We are directing the overwhelming proportion of capital investments into renovating mines and increasing minining capacities. And we will obtain the whole increase in fuel output in the 12th 5-Year Plan by raising labor productivity.

[Kondaurov] Nikolay Sofonovich, miners are unanimous in saying that at present the equipment being produced by coal machine-building works is of very low quality. How can this situation be changed?

[Surgay] The quality of many machines does not stand up to criticism, particularly equipment for small seams. The machine-building works allocate the wrong sorts of metal. The design and development of machines for mines and metal for them must be special. However, I must say that there is another aspect to the matter. Equipment is not looked after very well at some mines. [end recording]

Briefs

Tajikistan Coal Deposit — A new coal deposit, at an altitude of 3,000 meters above sea level, has been opened up in Ganchinskiy Rayon, Tajikistan. The new source is capable of providing all the Gorno-Badakhshanskaya Autonomous Oblast and neighboring regions of the Pamir and the Altay with cheap coal. [Text][*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2230 GMT 29 Mar 86 LD*]

Amphibious Craft for Siberia — Leningrad April 7 TASS — Hovercraft which have begun to be produced serially by the Svirsk shipyards near Leningrad are intended to operate in marshland and the Tundra and on sea shoals. The five-seat "Hepard" craft will be supplied primarily to little-developed areas in Siberia and in the far north and far east of the USSR. The development of new modes of transportation for those areas was stipulated in the resolutions of the 27th CPSU Congress. Within the next five years (1986-1990) both passenger and freight hovercraft will be introduced. The cosy cabin of the craft is as convenient as that of a car. In Siberian conditions these amphibious craft are far more economical than helicopters, propeller-driven sleigh and crosscountry vehicles on tracks. The craft exerts about as much pressure on the ground as a skier, which helps preserve the vulnerable topsoil of the tundra. [Text] [*Moscow TASS in English 0855 GMT 7 Apr 86 LD*]

Icebreaker Under Construction — The "Sergo Ordzhonikidze" Baltic Shipyard has begun construction of an as yet unnamed sister-ship to the atomic icebreaker *Rossiya*. The main turbine-generator has been installed; the ship's atomic engines will have a capacity of 75,000 horsepower. [Summary][*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 23 Mar 86 LD*]

Far East Ferry — Khabarovsk, March 7 TASS — The first phase of the ferry crossing went into operation in Vanino Port (the Soviet Far East). It links the mainland with the island of Sakhalin across the Tatar Strait. The line will be serviced by 11 high-duty diesel electric ships. A container terminal, now under construction in Vanino, is to be completed at the end of 1987. It will cater to container ships carrying cargoes to Chukotka, the Arctic regions, and remote settlements on the coast of the sea of Okhotsk. [Text][*Moscow TASS in English 1354 GMT 7 Mar 86 LD*]

Giant Transformer — The Zaporozhtransformator production association has completed the manufacture of this year's first giant transformer of 1.25 million kilovolt-amperes capacity. It is being dispatched to the Khmelnitskiy AES construction site. The largest power stations in our country will be equipped with similar equipment during the present 5-year period. [Summary] [*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2204 GMT 7 Mar 86 LD*]

Seed Quality Central Concern for Agriculture

PM090944 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 2

[O. Pavlov "Agricultural Review": "The Basis of the Harvest"]

[Text] Field work is 7-10 days behind schedule this year in Central Asia, the Transcaucasus, the North Caucasus, and the south Ukraine — the frontline of sowing work. The end of March was rather cold. Sowing work has begun throughout those regions now. Crop farmers are at work in many parts of Central Asia and on the corn plantations. And in Odessa, Nikolayevsk, and Kherson Oblasts and in Moldavia they are sowing early spring crops.

At the beginning of April machine operators in Crimea Oblast planted the barley and oats in just a few hours while harrowing the soil and cultivating the fall-plowed land. In the Ukraine, as in other parts of the country, great attention is being paid to intensive techniques. Spring crops — corn, rice, sugar beet, and sunflowers — will be cultivated using the new methods there over an area of more than 5 million hectares.

Poltava Oblast machine operators have made a confident start to field work. The past 5-year plan here was a period of extensive introduction of the soil-protection system of cultivation and of moldboardless soil cultivation. And that, as experience has shown, helped to stabilize the crop and protect it against the adverse influences of nature. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Poltava region kept their grain production up. But in neighboring areas — Dnepropetrovsk, Kiev, Kirovograd, and Kharkov Oblast — it fell. During the years of the past 5-year plan almost 2.4 million metric tons of extra gross grain production was achieved when virtually all the kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Poltava Oblast switched to plowless soil cultivation. Some 78,000 metric tons of fuel were saved. The overall economic effect was R414 million.

The grain crop yield in the Poltava region was already higher than the republic's average even during the 10th 5-Year Plan, when plowless cultivation was still being assimilated, in the 11th 5-Year Plan it was 2.2 quintals per hectare higher, and in 1985 3.7 quintals higher. Last year's grain harvest was 29 quintals per hectare and the corn harvest was 40 quintals per hectare on average. The area of land subject to erosion was reduced considerably.

At the same time it must be noted that Poltava's experience (highly rated by our eminent field-crop grower T.S. Maltsev) has still not been disseminated on a wide scale in a number of oblasts in the Ukraine and the RSFSR.

In the past people cited inadequate supplies of subsurface cultivating equipment. In recent years, however, those complaints have been unjustified. Furthermore, in a number of places requests for soil-protection equipment declined. And this was not because farms had enough but because of the reluctance of many leaders and specialists to burden themselves with new problems. Some zonal systems of crop cultivation developed in the early seventies had also become considerably outmoded.

During that period new methods of soil cultivation, intensive techniques, and new strains of grain and other crops had established themselves. Nevertheless on my bookshelf there are substantial works — 200-300 pages long — instructing crop farmers how to proceed to the end of this century. For example, there is the 294-page "System of crop farming on sovkhozes and kolkhozes in Smolensk Oblast." I cannot be sure that such a voluminous work has been mastered by all local specialists, but what I do know is that despite increased supplies of equipment and mineral fertilizers, the staple crop yield did not increase during the past two 5-year plans. I am not predicting how this year will turn out for farms there but I can note that the highest percentage of substandard spring grain and pulse crop seeds was on Smolensk Oblast farms in the Central Economic region and that the amount of flax not ready for sowing was high there, too.

With good reason seeds are called the foundation of the harvest. We have already noted in previous reviews that in the country as a whole farms have an adequate supply. But at the same time the newspaper has also written that in some places the preparation of seed for a number of crops is slow and that seed exchange between farms and republics is disorganized. Unfortunately, the quality of grain and pulse crop seed is still not high enough in Perm, Tomsk, Irkutsk, and Chita Oblasts, Krasnoyarsk and Khabarovsk Krays, and the Tuva ASSR. There is much substandard sunflower seed in Lipetsk, Belogorod, Penza, Kuybyshev, and Ulyanovsk Oblasts and in Altay Kray. Concern for seed quality must be at the center of attention for organs of the agro-industrial complex.

Baku Develops Tungsten-Free Steel Production

OW071331 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 0730 GMT on 18 March carries a 30-minute "Science and Life" program, presented by journalist B.V. Goldayev, dealing with problems in tungsten-free steel production in Baku. Opening shots show scenes of Baku and of oil pumping facilities on the Caspian Sea, with Goldayev noting that there is a vigorous scientific life in Baku even though it seems to be a calm and placid city. He notes that everyone is familiar with Baku's oil industry, but that not many are familiar with Baku's production of steel, particularly tungsten-free steel.

As video shows a heat treatment laboratory, Goldayev says: "Specialists however understand the significance of this kind of alloy. Metallurgical scientists in many countries are working on this problem. After all, tungsten reserves are running out, and within 30 years they will be almost completely depleted. The tungsten problem is particularly topical for our country. It is imported from abroad, and naturally considerable sums of money are spent for this."

Video then shows Goldayev interviewing N.M. Suleymanov, director of the "Kristall" special design and technology bureau of metal studies of the Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences, where work is being carried out on new alloys and steel-tempering methods. Suleymanov discusses the importance of this work for the tool building industry and notes that results of the bureau's work have been introduced in "several hundred enterprises." Video shows graphs and diagrams depicting the growing economic impact of the institutes' findings and examples of tools made of new steel alloys.

Suleymanov says: "These tools do not contain tungsten, an extremely scarce metal, and half as much molybdenum and it is natural that this steel costs half as much." But, he adds, "the quality is in no way inferior, this has been proven unequivocally, and in most cases this steel has a number of advantages."

As video cuts to shots of the Moscow Higher Technical School imeni N.Ye. Bauman and facilities in use there, Goldayev says the school is finding it difficult to have its discoveries applied and refers to Gorbachev's statement at the 27th CPSU Congress about delays in the introduction of discoveries and inventions.

Video then cuts to shots of Doctor of Sciences A.G. Rakhshtadt, who says that the All-Union Scientific Research Institute for the Tool Industry "showed a negative attitude toward the new type of steel, and tried to bring to its side whoever it could in order to create an atmosphere of resistance to the conduct of this exceptionally important work," adding, "the cost of tungsten-free steel, regardless of the scarcity of tungsten, is half that of ordinary tool steel." He further says that the "KAMAZ" enterprise has produced over 50,000 tools using the new steel.

Doctor of Sciences Lanskaya says that the new type of alloy steel cannot be used for machining very hard metals. Doctor of Sciences Podurayev says that the introduction of tools made of the new tungsten-free alloys is an interdepartmental problem involving the Moscow Higher Technical School imeni Bauman and the Ferrous Metallurgy SRI [Scientific Research Institute] imeni I.P. Bardin.

Rakhshtadt notes that the plan of measures signed by Minister Balmont himself is not being implemented, "and Minister Balmont himself turned out to be among those who object to the large-scale use of these steels in his own industry."

Video then cuts to shots of Suleymanov, who says, "The Ministry of Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry says frankly that it is interested in expensive steel and is thus disregarding state interests." He adds "in order to fulfill its gross production plan it would have to turn out more tools if all the other indicators were to stay at the same level."

Speaking about other important factors, Suleymanov says the ministry's leading institute "about 10 years ago ignored and failed to recognize the value of the innovation and claimed that the scientific finding was that tungsten-free steel could not be used. When tests were ordered, the test results were repeatedly falsified by the institute." He continues, "up to now they have been boycotting and not allowing the use of tungsten-free steel in the industry," and adds, "they are trying to lead into error the State Planning Committee, the State Committee for Science and Technology, and other bodies, and unfortunately at a very high level."

Speaking about bureau scientists working on the development of new tool steel that require no tempering and that will cost about one-tenth of standard tool steel, Suleymanov says "it is like being at the front, we have concentrated our efforts on the unnecessary struggle with the machine tool and tool industry ministry, and its main institute, the All-Union SRI for the Tool Industry [Vniiinstrument], and some scientists mobilized by the Vniiinstrument institute. If we did not have this problem, our scientists, our specialists, could complete the new development projects and deal with their introduction."

In conclusion, Suleymanov speaks about the development of steel for pipe production and tool steel for use in far north conditions.